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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 147 No. 9 SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS February 26, 1945

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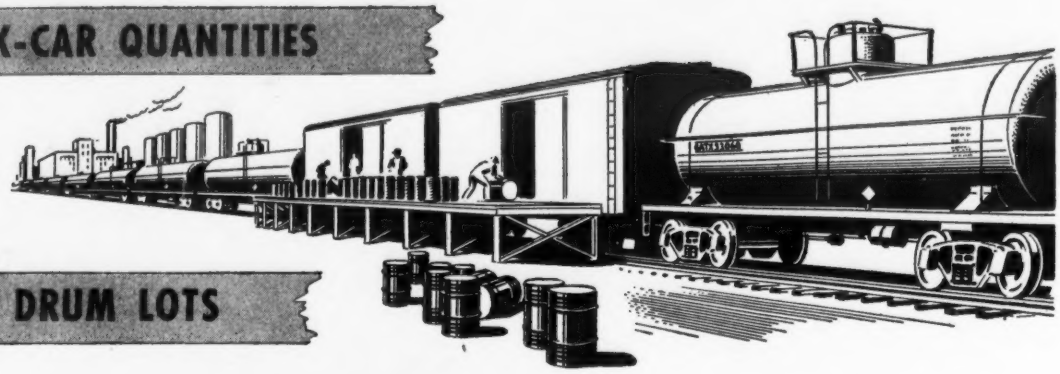

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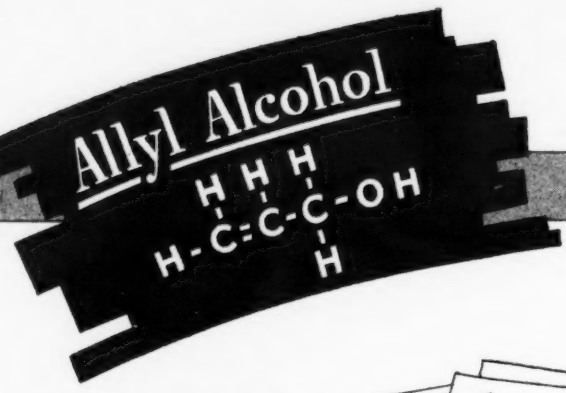

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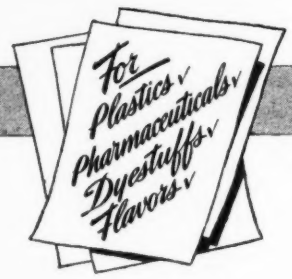

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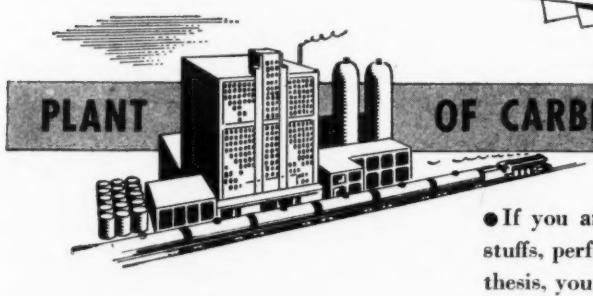

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison — *Published by Schnell Publishing Co., Inc.*

Vol. 147 No. 9 — New York 7, N. Y. — February 26, 1945

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Labor Standards Terms To Be Defined

OPD Washington Bureau

The Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor has called hearings for March 21 on an amendment to its definition of the "area of production" under the fair labor standards act as it applies to handling and processing of alfalfa, flax, flaxseed, forage crops, fur, hay, hemp, honey, hops, livestock, mint, mohair, nuts, nursery stock, peanuts, turpentine, and wool.

A new definition of the "area of production" has been made necessary by a ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States in Addison, et al. v Holly Hill Fruit Products, Inc., 64 S. Ct. 1215, in which it was held that the "area of production" could not be defined in terms of the number of employees in the plant.

It is now proposed to redefine the term as follows:—

An individual shall be regarded as in the area of production within the meaning of section 13(a) (10) or section 7 (c), as the case may be, if he is engaged in the operations specified in such sections in an establishment which is located in the open country or in a rural community and which obtained during the preceding calendar year 95 percent or more of the dollar value of its products from farms in its immediate locality.

The terms, "open country," "rural community," and "immediate locality," are also specifically defined in the proposed amendment. The hearings will be held beginning at 10:00 a.m. in the national headquarters office of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, United States Department of Labor, 165 West Forty-sixth street, New York.

Minerals Development Urged for N.Y. State

Albany, Feb. 21, 1945

On behalf of the Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, legislation has been launched in the New York State Legislature (Senate bill 835 is an example) to bring the regulation of mining and related operations on public lands into keeping with a policy which has been expressed as follows:—

Recent developments have made the State of New York one of the foremost mining States of the Union, and its place in this regard as a medium of employment may not only be maintained but heightened. Thus it is to the best interests of the State and nation that obsolete mining statutes be replaced by such as shall encourage rather than discourage exploration for minerals both as a wartime aid and a postwar development.

This bill provides for the retention by the State of the rights it received from the crown to gold and silver wherever found.

Machinery for the granting and termination of rights to explore and mine on State lands are created to the end that certain ambiguities resulting from present statutes may cease and the clouds upon title resulting therefrom be swept away by non-user. The basis for terminations is the belief that the essence of a right to explore and mine is expeditious exploration followed within a reasonable time by efficient mining operations and it is fundamental that when the recipient of such a right fails to so explore or mine, his right to do so lapses.

Vitamin Research Institute Renamed

The Institute for Vitamin Research, Inc. has been adopted as the new name for the Vitamin Research Institute, Inc. This action was taken at a meeting of the Board of Governors held in the Drug and Chemical Club, New York, February 16.

The meeting also discussed the of scientific aims to be achieved by the foundation with the work to be directed by a scientific advisory board. Definite plans for covering this scientific work are in the process of formulation. Chairmen of various standing committees were appointed.

Elected Greeff & Co. V.P.

J. M. Selden, associated with R. W. Greeff & Co. since 1933, has been elected a vice-president. Mr. Selden has been secretary of the Greeff company and was formerly vice-president of the Selden Company.

Serum Makers Cleared Of 'Trust' Charges

Fifteen corporations and seventeen individuals were acquitted in the Federal district court in Chicago, February 17 on charges of conspiring to restrain trade by restricting sales of anticholera hog serum and virus to approved veterinarians and wholesalers.

The suit grew out of an indictment returned against the defendants by a Federal grand jury sitting at Chicago in May, 1942. The indictment charged that the defendants, for a period of nine years, had refused to sell animal medicine and supplies in any way except to veterinarians who are graduates of approved veterinarian colleges and to producers, wholesalers and dealers who sell only to such veterinarians; that they refused to sell to wholesalers and dealers who resell such medicines and supplies to consumers; that the effect of the arrangement was to require producers of livestock to hire graduate veterinarians in order to use various serums and animal medicines.

Kenya Pyrethrum Output Discussed

Except for a small amount not suitable for war use, the entire Kenya output of pyrethrum has been taken over for military requirements, George E. Nixon has announced on behalf of the Kenya Farmer's Association Cooperative, Ltd. Mr. Nixon added:—

Under the stimulus of the British Ministry of Supply which has contracted for the entire crop of the Kenya farmers, more than 50,000 acres are now under cultivation. Vast tracts of additional East African acreage are available for future planting.

It is no secret that before the war the Kenya pyrethrum farms had produced, annually, as much as 14,000,000 pounds of the flowers.

Discussing possible post-war competition from Japanese farmers, Mr. Nixon declared that it has been established that the pyrethrum flowers grown in Kenya not only pan out 50 percent more pyrethrin content than their Oriental counterparts but the East African perpetual Summer climate produces more or less continuous harvests as compared with a single Japanese harvest.

N.W.D.A. Control Board To Meet March 13

The board of control of the National Wholesale Druggists Association will hold a meeting in the Pennsylvania hotel, New York, March 13. This meeting will be held instead of the annual Spring meeting which had been scheduled to be held in Chicago.

Fertilizer Policy Recommended For Government by WFA Unit

OPD Washington Bureau

A national fertilizer policy calling for active participation by the government in the production of plant nutrients unless private industry itself takes steps to fill the gap between available supplies and the amount needed to insure a "healthy agricultural industry" is recommended in a report of the Committee on National Fertilizers and Lime Policy of the War Food Administration, made public February 23 by the Department of Agriculture.

Declaring that, on a nationwide basis, present use of lime and fertilizers, although the highest in American history, falls far short of the amount needed to maintain, restore, and improve soils and thus safeguard the nation's resources of food and fiber, the report urges:—

1. Development of a broader and more comprehensive program of educating farmers in greater use of lime and fertilizer materials.

2. Substantially increased Federal aid programs for promoting the use of fertilizers and liming materials.

3. Expanded research by the Federal government and State experiment stations on the use of fertilizers and lime, and development of new products and processes for fertilizer production, including plant-scale research as a means of developing new products and processes and new methods of providing fertilizer materials at low cost.

4. Exploration of possibilities of reducing transportation costs, and creating competition through farmer co-operatives to "assure that fertilizers of high quality will be available at prices in keeping with efficient production and distribution."

5. Development of additional sources of liming materials as near the areas of need as possible and encourage direct distribution from production point to farm.

6. Sale or lease of government-owned ordnance plants with a rated capacity sufficient to produce 300,000 N tons of nitrogen fertilizers and ammonia derivatives to private industry, including farmer co-operatives, "under arrangements which the Department of Agriculture finds will insure use of the plants for the benefit of farmers in the public interest." If this is not found practical, the plants should be operated as a public enterprise.

7. Construction of new phosphate plants needed to supply areas not economically or adequately supplied by existing plants or in which substantial increases in the use of phosphates is desirable. Government-owned sulphuric acid plants "should be sold or leased to private industry, including farmer co-operatives under arrangements which the Department of Agriculture finds will insure their use for the benefit of farmers in the public interest."

8. Intensified efforts to discover new domestic sources of water-soluble potash. Until vastly larger deposits are discovered, our limited known resources should be looked upon as a strategic re-

—Continued on page 52

Fertilizer Industry Laggard, Says Hill

OPD Washington Bureau

Charges that the fertilizer industry is refusing to produce enough fertilizer to prevent soil exhaustion were made on the floor of the senate February 22 by Senator Lister Hill of Alabama on the eve of the issuance of the fertilizer policy report of the War Food Administration (see above).

Mr. Hill, author of a bill to expand the government's production of fertilizers, which received tacit approval in the policy report although not mentioned specifically, told the senate the fertilizer industry "is highly organized" and its practices and pricing policies "have never been based upon the need for restoring and conserving soil fertility."

He said that the only way in which a farmer can obtain phosphate to replenish the soil of his farm is in fertilizer, and therefore "he is at the mercy of the fertilizer industry." He added that 40,000 farmers co-operating with TVA have experimented with the use of phosphate and have amazingly increased the fertility of the soil on the farms.

Senator Hill urged that:—

1. Plans be made now for the immediate postwar construction of plants to reach the large reserves of phosphate in Florida, Montana, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming.

2. A minimum of 3,400,000 tons of fertilizer be produced at these plants each year to meet the requirements of farms in the humid areas of the nation.

3. Congress decide now on a government policy regarding "this basic problem" so that phosphate miners will not continue to press for greater export since there is insufficient market for phosphate in the domestic fertilizer industry.

American Cyanamid Buys Site for Calco Plant

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced the purchase of approximately 800 acres of land along the Ohio River near St. Marys, W. Va., approximately 16 miles northeast of Parkersburg. The property is located on West Virginia State Highway No. 2, and is served by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Company officials state that this purchase was made for its Calco Chemical Division, whose principal plant is now located at Bound Brook, N. J. No immediate plans for the development of the property have been made. However its development will be an important part of Calco Chemical Division's postwar program.

The principal units of American Cyanamid Company include Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, North American Cyanamid, Ltd., Lederle Laboratories, Inc., and Davis & Geck, Inc.

Reed Sectional Chairman Int'l Commerce Unit

Philip D. Reed, New York, has been made chairman of the American Section of the International Chamber of Commerce, succeeding Eliot Wadsworth, Boston, who resigned after seven years as chairman. Mr. Reed is director and chairman of the board of both the General Electric Company and the International General Electric Company.

Agricultural Marketing Study Proposed

OPD Washington Bureau

An overall investigation by the house committee on agriculture of the present system of marketing, transportation, and distribution of farm products in the natural or processed form, from the farmer level through the middlemen, wholesalers, and retailers, to the ultimate consumer, received the support of the house rules committee February 20. The resolution (H. Res. 54) authorizing the inquiry now goes to the house floor for passage.

Introduced by Representative John W. Flannagan, jr., of Virginia, chairman of the agricultural committee, the resolution calls for the most comprehensive probe ever undertaken by Congress in recent years into the problems of farm distribution. Mr. Flannagan said that he proposes to get the inquiry under way just as soon as the house passes the resolution. He said that he has a number of things in mind on which he desired the committee to concentrate its efforts, but refused to reveal them at this time.

The authority conferred upon the committee by the resolution is di-

—Continued on page 64

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Feb. 23, 1945	Feb. 16, 1945	Feb. 25, 1944
133.2	133.1	138.2

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

The price-views bobber in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs reversed its direction last week with the help of a bit of generosity on the part of OPA. The general level was raised to the point from which it had descended the week before. Chromium compounds and aromatic oils were the major influences.

Business had a more-than-holiday quiet for the most part, although the carrier movement of materials increased. War production was not noticeably curtailed; civilian demands continued to be handled as overflow in criticals and on a limited scale in other materials. Agricultural interest was getting to its peak in fertilizers.

Obituaries

Thomas A. O'Donnell

Thomas A. O'Donnell, long prominent in the California oil industry and who was the first president of the American Petroleum Institute died in Los Angeles last week. He was seventy-four years of age.

Mr. O'Donnell began his career in California in 1893, as a contractor, and later joined E. I. Doheny, Charles Canfield and Max H. Whittier to become one of the "Big Four" of the oil producing industry here. The group drilled the first wells in the Los Angeles district, and organized the American Petroleum Company in 1907 and the American Oilfields Company in 1912, with Mr. O'Donnell an officer in both.

The two companies were later merged as California Petroleum Corporation, of which he was president. During the World War he was director of oil production for the Fuel Conservation Board, and was named president of the American Petroleum Institute at its formation in 1919, retaining that office for five years.

Surviving are his wife, two daughters and a stepson.

William Curry, co-founder with Joseph H. Glidden of the Varnish Products Company, died February 9. He was seventy-four years of age.

Sydney B. Goulding, associated with the Glidden Company, paint and varnish manufacturer, Cleveland, until two years ago, died recently.

Harry Haggerty, jr., secretary for the last ten years of the Sicilian Asphalt Company, New York, died recently. He was thirty-seven years of age.

James R. Jones, a traveling engineer representing the American Creosote Company, died recently in St. Louis. He was thirty-nine years of age.

Walter Vaughan McGee, who retired last year as a member of the merchandising department of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, died in Plainfield, N. J., February 16. He was sixty years of age.

Iver O. Mossberg, president of O. F. Mossberg & Sons, Inc., firearms manufacturer, New Haven, Conn., died February 18. He was fifty years of age.

Valadinar Oman, a clerk in charge of the personnel records of the marine division of the Gulf Oil Corporation, died recently. He was fifty-nine years of age.

James C. Ryder, an accountant with the Socony Vacuum Oil Company for twenty years, died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., February 18. He was forty-six years of age.

Arthur Ziegelmeier, president of the National Dixie Mills, Inc., New York and Newnan, Ga., for fifteen years, died in Rye, N. Y., February 19. He was seventy years of age.

Draft Deferment Program Outlined

OPD Washington Bureau

A program for certification by war agencies of a limited number of men below thirty years of age to local selective service boards as irreplaceable keymen in essential civilian jobs, whose induction would retard the war effort and endanger public health and safety, was announced February 18 by the War Manpower Commission and the Selective Service System. Approximately 30 percent of the 800,000 men occupationally deferred in the eighteen-to-twenty-nine age group probably will be recommended for deferment by the government agencies responsible for procurement and production of war materials or for maintenance of war-supporting services.

The joint announcement of WMC and SSS made clear that the number of men to be recommended for deferment will vary among establishments. In some plants, where irreplaceable specialists are turning out highly critical work, it was explained, the proportion deferred may rise to 80 percent, while other plants will be allowed to keep only 5 percent of their younger draft eligibles.

Method of Procedure

The way the plan is intended to work is explained as follows:—First, employers will select the men they can least afford to lose; next, agency representatives in the field will pare the list to about 15 percent of the reserve; then the list may be increased or decreased as the Washington headquarters of an agency determines which activities need the most protection; and finally, the draft boards will put their stamp of approval or disapproval on the recommendations.

Under the program, the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel is again made a definite part of the deferment procedure. This organization, which was practically eliminated from the picture some months ago when the procedure as to deferment of men below twenty-six years of age was changed to require a certificate from the State director of selective service, is now named among the agencies authorized to certify the names of workers under thirty years of age for deferment. The other agencies are:—Army Service Forces, United States Navy, Army Air Forces, War Production Board, United States Maritime Commission, Petroleum administration for War, Office of Defense Transportation, War Food Administration, Coordinator of Fisheries, Rubber Reserve, Solid Fuels Administration for War, Review Committee on Deferment of Government Employees, Office of Scientific Research and Development, and Procurement and Assignment Service.

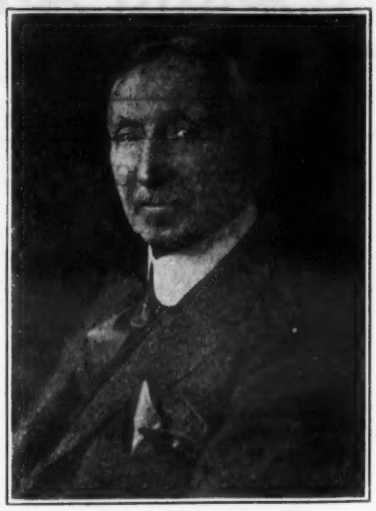
Two Age Groups Combined

The new plan replaces the present procedure of filing special forms for men in the eighteen-to-twenty-five age group and puts these registrants and those in the twenty-six-to-twenty-nine age group under a uniform policy. Previously, draft boards could not defer the men eighteen through twenty-five without special certification.

The primary objective of the new procedure, according to the joint announcement, "is to protect the war production lines were induction of irreplaceable keymen will retard the war effort, as well as men in this group whose induction would endanger public health and safety."

Draft boards will continue to be the final judge of whether a man should be deferred and will be permitted to defer younger men without certification by a government agency "if in strict interpretation of being necessary to and regularly engaged in war production or a war supporting activity." It was thought likely, however, that, with draft calls mounting monthly and the armed forces demanding younger men, boards will hesitate to defer men not considered sufficiently indispensable to warrant a governmental certification. The affected government agencies, a draft spokesman said, have agreed to "definite limitations" on the number and types of men they will certify for deferment.

Marks 90th Birthday



William S. Gray, prominently identified with the wood chemical industry for sixty-five years, celebrated his ninetieth birthday February 22. When twenty-four years of age, Mr. Gray founded the firm of Wm. S. Gray & Co., New York, January 1, 1880. Friends last week called at the office of the Gray firm to extend felicitations to Mr. Gray, who is active in business and is at his desk daily.

N.Y. Paint Production Club To See New Paint

"Postwar Outside House Paint" will be the principal topic for presentation at the next monthly dinner-meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club, to be held in the Building Trades Employers Association building, March 1.

Dr. George F. A. Stutz, chief of the Development Engineering Division of the New Jersey Zinc Company, at Palmerton, Pa., will elucidate this timely subject in all its aspects and illustrate the progress already made in this direction with panel samples of the new paint applications and charts depicting the new formulations.

Dr. Stutz, who has a background of twenty years of research and development in pigments and paints, will discuss the many changes that have been made within the past three years.

Pacific Coast Markets

Reports from Los Angeles late this week revealed that market conditions were:—

Botanical Drugs—Little trading was reported this week in botanical drugs and spices, and no price changes were recorded. Only old contracts are expected to be filled until a new crop comes in in April.

Fertilizers — Active call for almost all fertilizer material was noted here this week, with demand exceeding the supply. Calls for ammonia nitrate and ammonia sulphate were going unfilled because of short supplies. Because of lack of offerings fish meal trading was almost practically at a standstill.

Fish Oil—Only light trading was reported here this week in the sardine oil market because of lack of supplies. The California Sardine Products Institute reports 8,995 tons of sardines delivered to processing plants for the week ending Feb. 10 from San Francisco and Monterey Bay Regions and Southern California. The season's total to Feb. 10 stands at 539,284 tons. Sales were made at the ceiling of 66.75c. per gallon in tankcars.

Linseed Oil — The linseed oil market here continued tight. Prices were unchanged. Flaxseed crop conditions in the Imperial Valley were reported as quite satisfactory and some improvement was reported in the San Joaquin Valley as a result of recent beneficial rains and more favorable growing weather. Oil was quoted at 14.5c. per pound in tankcars; spot drum lots, one to four drums, 15.7c.; five or more drums, 15.3c.; drum carlots, 14.9c.

Quicksilver — Extremely tight conditions continued to prevail in the quicksilver market here this week. Producers were quoting metal between $175 and $180 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco. Very little spot metal was being offered.

Vegetable Oils—Inquiry for cottonseed and soya bean oil continued keen here this week, but offerings were limited. The remainder of items also continued in poor supply.

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Bids Wanted

Detergent:—50 barrels, Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 6630, opening February 26.

Dry Milk Solids:—Contract Development Section, Procurement and Price Support Branch, Office of Supply (Commodity Credit Corporation), War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement Awd-380, opening February 27.

Fuel Oil:—Office of the Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies, City Hall, Cleveland; Ordnance No. 119-45, opening March 2.

Gasoline:—Office of the Bureau of Purchases and Supplies of the Transit System, Cleveland; Resolution No. 50-54, opening March 2.

Iodine, Tincture:—1,608 bottles, Chief, Contract & Purchase Section, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, San Francisco, Calif.; invitation SF-1832-45, opening February 28.

Lard: — 156,180 pounds, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 79-S, opening February 27.

Lard Substitute:—156,180 pounds, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 79-S, opening February 27.

Medicinal Specialties:—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 340, opening March 6.

Scouring Powder:—24,000 pounds, Chief, Purchase Division, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington (25); invitation 3S-30614-3, opening March 1.

Soap, Tar:—Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Washington (25); invitation BEP-672, opening March 1.

Soap:—Associate Assistant Director, Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Washington (25); invitation 3660, opening February 28.

Soda Carbonate:—2,000 pounds, Chief, Purchase Division, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington (25); invitation 3S-30614-3, opening March 1.

Soda Thiosulphate:—3,000 pounds, Chief, Purchase Division, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington (25); invitation 3S-30614-3, opening March 1.

Zinc Oxide Pigment, Dry:—50,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington (25); schedule 7749, opening February 27.

Argentine Ships to Stop at East Coast U.S. Ports

Argentine ships henceforth will be permitted to call at United States and Canadian East Coast and at European ports, including Baltic and Mediterranean, according to decree issued by the Argentine government, February 23. Permission was granted subject to approval of the Navy Ministry. Vessels calling at North American East Coast ports have been banned since 1942.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

After much backtracking and marching up the hill and down again Congress has finally told the census bureau to go ahead and complete its census of agriculture, which it started last year but had to hold in virtual suspension while the political campaign was going on. The fact that funds to finish the study have now been provided has bolstered the censustakers' hopes that similar approval will be given to the projected sample census of business.

The indications are, however, that that money will not be granted without a bitter fight. The President has asked for the sample census in order to gather information which will be of assistance in laying out policy for reconversion, and the Republicans, fearful of what these policies might be, are out to block the survey if possible. They don't say this is their reason for opposing the census—they talk instead manpower shortages and such—but the fear of what Mr. Roosevelt will do with the statistics after they are gathered is uppermost in their minds.

If and when the census is authorized it is scheduled to be a triple-headed affair. First, there will be the sample census of business to provide a quick check on conditions so that work can get started on reconversion policy-making, then a full-scale census of manufacturing, and finally a survey of consumer income.

Penicillin in New Role

A promising new use for penicillin is in the treatment of chronic bovine mastitis, one of the most injurious diseases of dairy cows. In preliminary experiments conducted recently by scientists of the Department of Agriculture, small quantities of a culture filtrate of the penicillium mold grown on corn-steep liquor, gave promising results. This material, which was of relatively low and variable penicillin content, was used, since a refined product was not available for the work. Nevertheless, when infused into affected quarters of fifty-nine cows, the culture filtrate eliminated from 48 percent to 60 percent of the infective organisms.

Though emphasizing that results thus far are inconclusive, the scientists consider them on the whole, favorable enough to warrant further tests with purer penicillin.

Drug Surpluses Probed

Representative A. L. Miller of Nebraska has become quite disturbed over what he says is an apparent complete lack of coordination in the buying and selling of drugs and medical supplies by the military. Unless it is soon cleared up, he warns, "this country will be rocked by a scandal it will not soon forget."

Looking over the latest issue of the Surplus Reporter, Mr. Miller finds listed for sale such items as 1,536,000 tablets of procaine, 51,150,000 tablets of laxatives of various types, 1,200,000 tablets of strychnine sulphate, 95,954 pints of aromatic spirit of ammonia, 28,687 pounds of zinc oxide, 28,300,000 first-aid surgical dressings, 44,875 pounds of ichthyol.

What he can't understand—and he is not the only one—is why these items are being offered for sale when the factories are working twenty-four hours a day to turn out the same items for the military. He can understand how some implements of a military nature become obsolete and must be changed, but these items are standard, have been for ten years, and will probably be standard ten years from now. He wants to know how come, and, he has launched a one-man campaign to find out.

Lily Test for Fungicides

Using the scales of Easter lily bulbs as a means of weighing the comparative effectiveness of various fungicides is a new idea devised by plant pathologists of the Department of Agriculture's research administration. The scales are subject to attack by a rot caused by a fungus which produces conspicuous spots that make it easy to measure the relative control effects of the different fungicides.

W. D. McClellan and N. W. Stuart, of the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., who discovered the method, say that all the scales that are vegetative descendants of one single bulb (or of a single seed) have the same genetic constitution and, therefore, show the same resistance or susceptibility to attack by fungi or bacteria.

Federal Tax Commission

A movement has been launched in Congress by Representative Frank Carlson of Kansas that should have the support of every taxpayer, individual and corporate. He is proposing (H. J. Res. 109) the establishment of a Federal tax commission to tear down the present tax structure and erect a new one that the people can understand, provide some incentive to business to employ workers to produce, and do away with present duplications.

The job is one that has been talked about for years from the White House down, but never attempted. With the time rapidly approaching when tax policies for the postwar period must be formulated, Mr. Carlson is asking why not approach it from a scientific angle and do the job right once and for all.

There is one kicker in his proposal, however, which the administration might not like. He doesn't want anybody on the commission who holds any office in the government or is engaged in the activities of any political party—(exclusive of members of Congress). His commission would be made up of four members of the house, four from the senate, and one each representing agriculture, labor, business, consumers, tax accountants, tax lawyers, and tax economists.

Department of Fertilizer

Comes a report (see page 3) from the War Food Administration, titled "A National Policy for Fertilizers and Liming Materials," some recommendations of which add substantially to the support of views on the department's attraction to the fertilizer business expressed in a piece in this paper two weeks ago. What the department has done to and with agricultural lime is common knowledge. What to expect on broader horizons is a big question, to which the Hill bill (S. 74) contributes more than a little perturbation.

The extent to which top opinion in the department leans toward more expansive experimentation in the fertilizer field can only be guessed at—the secretary has been reported opposed to the objective of the Hill bill. What may be contributed from WFA angles—the F does not stand for fertilizer—nobody says and nobody can tell. There is an understanding hook-up between the two agencies through the wartime transfer to WFA of Phil Groggins. He also has an understanding grasp of the fertilizer industry's angle on use and supply, which has made for cooperation all around. Although Mr. Groggins has publicly expressed his preference not to remain in war-control work after the war, he does not discuss departmental policies, especially those in the formative stage. These speak for themselves, in places where anybody can hear them.

Fertilizer for Gardens

Experience with victory gardening in backyards and on vacant lots and tracts in cities and towns has led many of the oldtimers who are acting as volunteer leaders to revise their estimates on use of commercial fertilizers—often to double them.

For a garden 30 feet by 50 feet, for example, many of the experiment stations suggest use of about 50 pounds or 60 pounds of victory garden fertilizer applied immediately after spad-

—*Continued on page 48*

Wholesale Price Index Reflects Alcohol Tax

OPD Washington Bureau

A revision of its wholesale price index numbers for drugs and pharmaceuticals and for chemicals and allied products for the period from October, 1941, to December, 1944, to reflect a change in the method of computing the net tax applicable to the quoted price of undenatured ethyl alcohol and a reduction in the quantity weight assigned to this commodity in the calculation of the index, is announced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The price for non-beverage undenatured ethyl alcohol now used for index computations is the fully tax-paid price less the "drawback" or rebate, which first became effective on November 1, 1942. This procedure has been adopted because the tax refund is now being paid on very large and increasing proportion of non-beverage undenatured ethyl alcohol.

The quantity weight for ethyl alcohol has been reduced to about one-fourth of its former amount and now represents only that portion of the total which was consumed by the drug industry in the years to which the weights for the wholesale price index relate. Beginning with October, 1944, and until the drawback became effective on November 1, 1942, the revisions in the indexes are due solely to this reduction in the quantity weight. From November, 1942, through December, 1944, the revisions result from both the reduction of the quantity weight and the adjustment in the net tax.

The Bureau's revised index number for drugs and pharmaceuticals for December, 1944, is 106.9 (1926 basis) compared with the previously published figure of 217.2. For chemicals and allied products, the revised index is 94.8 instead of 104.8.

Inedible Animal Fats Price Advisers to Meet

OPD Washington Bureau

Members of the newly formed Inedible Animal Fat Producers Industry Advisory Committee will meet with Office of Price Administration officials in Washington, D. C., February 28. The group will discuss chiefly the existing OPA regulation covering tallows and greases.

Inedible tallows and greases are used in the manufacture of soap, red oil and fatty acids. At the present time, their ceiling prices are set under Maximum Price Regulation 53—Fats and Oils. The new committee represents approximately 300 producers of these products with an annual sales volume of about $60,000,000. Members of the committee are:—

James H. C. Allan, of Western California Products Company, San Francisco, Calif.; John H. Bender, of the Rath Packing Company, Waterloo, Iowa; Sam Benedict, of the Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Abram S. Berg, jr., of the Neatsfoot Oil Refineries Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.; K. K. Boyd, of Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio; V. J. Bullen, of Swift & Co., Chicago; W. C. Butler, of Darling & Co., Chicago, Ill.; William Eisinstadt, of Chicago, Ill.; C. D. Fitch, of Wilson & Co., Chicago; Roy Hartman, of The Globe Rendering Company, Chicago, Ill.; Arthur M. Hayes, of the Van Iderstine Co., Long Island City, N. Y.; Roger E. Morse, of Jas. F. Morse & Co., Boston, Mass.; Don M. Pfeiffer, of Akron Soap Company, Akron, Ohio; and L. J. Phillips, of Armour & Co., Chicago.

Penicillin Production Discussed by McKeen

Penicillin is being produced by the industry in the ever-increasing quantities to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces of the Allies and essential civilian purposes, John E. McKeen, general superintendent of Charles Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, told the 599th meeting of the New York Electrical Society in the Engineering Societies building, New York, February 13.

Mr. McKeen explained the development of the process from the time they made the first commercially available penicillin in this country to the present, offering also a description of the new Pfizer plant, the operation of which is largely automatic and which currently produces well over 1,000,000,000 units of penicillin monthly.

Steel Drums Quota Method Clarified

OPD Washington Bureau

To clarify the methods of calculating quotas of new steel drums the war Production Board has issued the following explanation of the alternate quota method of computing the tonnage of new steel drums that may be used to pack the classes of commodities set out in schedule A of L-197, to fill industrial orders in the first quarter of 1945:—

Direction 3 to L-197 explains that the alternate quota is the same as the tonnage of new steel drums permitted as the quota for the fourth quarter of 1944, including any tonnage increases in the quota authorized in that quarter. Drums authorized for packing commodities listed in Schedule B must be excluded.

The quota tonnage may not include any unused tonnage of third quarter quota carried over and permitted to be used in the fourth quarter of 1944, nor any tonnage of the first quarter 1945 quota permitted to be borrowed and used in the fourth quarter of 1944. The alternate quota may not include any tonnage of new steel drums representing a percentage of fiber drums used in 1943, permitted to be used in the fourth quarter of 1944 in addition to that quarter's quota.

Regardless of whether or not the special alternative quota is used, a person may use in the first quarter of 1945, in addition to his regular quota, whatever tonnage is left over from his fourth quarter quota and all or any part of his 1945 permitted tonnage of drums covering the specified percentage of fiber drums used in 1943. However, such a user must deduct from his first quarter quota any tonnage borrowed from his 1945 first quarter quota and used in the fourth quarter of 1944.

Conventions of Fifty Attendance Permissible

The task of reviewing the applications which have been pouring into the Office of the War Committee on Conventions has become so burdensome, the committee has decided that conventions, conferences and group meetings which have an out-of-town attendance of 50 or less in addition to the local attendance, will not require permits, it has been announced.

As it now stands, the interpretation of local meetings which do not require permits is "any meeting of a purely local nature, which is attended by not more than fifty persons who use transportation other than the regular facilities available within the city or suburban area—or in the case of a rural community, within the normal trading area—and for whom no hotel sleeping accommodations are required.

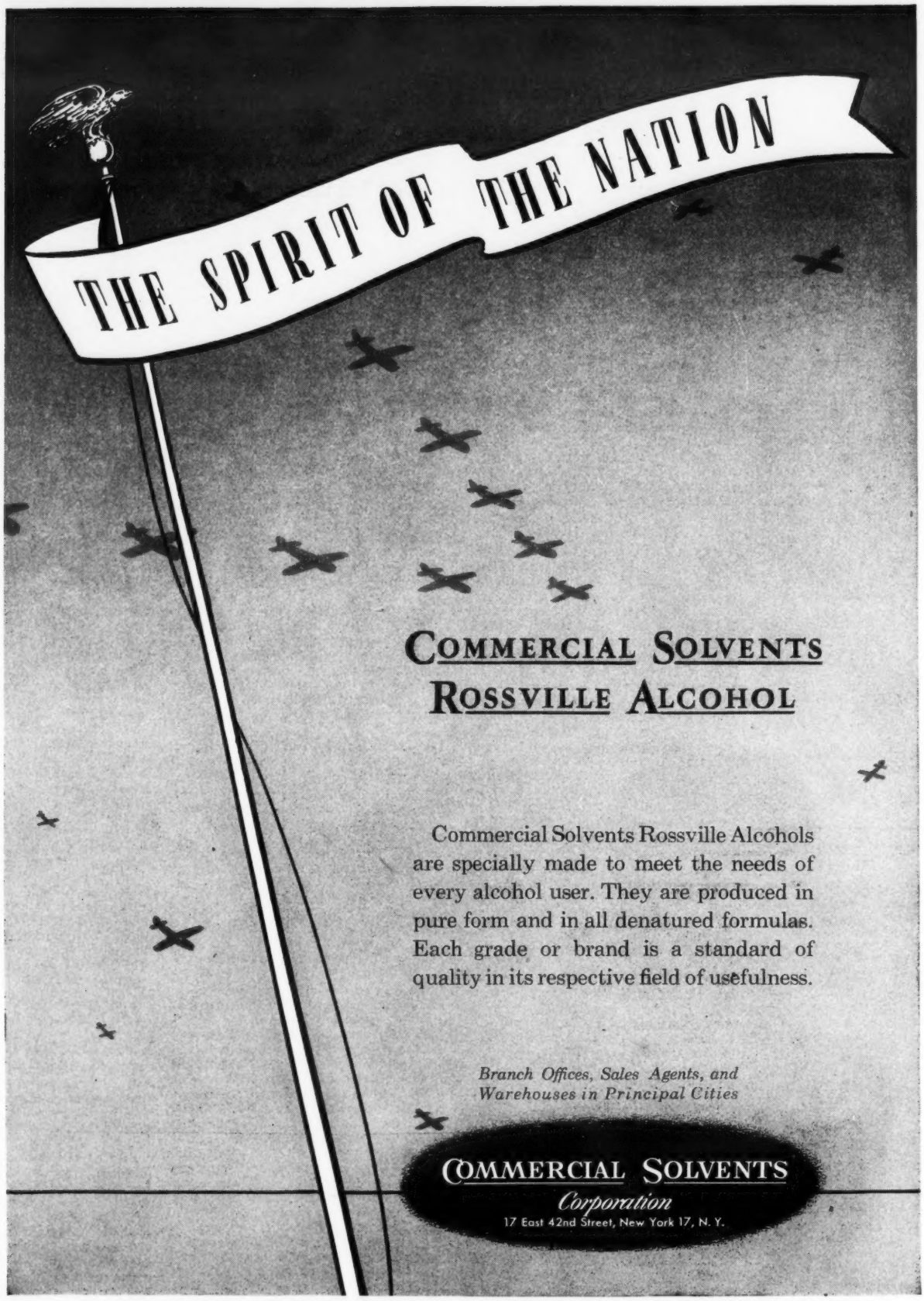
It was also announced by the committee that trade shows, including cattle, horse, dog, horticultural and similar events may not be held without committee approval if attendance, entries or exhibitors are drawn from and area outside of that served by local or suburban transportation facilities—or in the case of rural communities, transportation facilities within the normal trading area—and for which hotel sleeping accommodations are required.

Anglo-American Oil Pact Details Discussed

Details of the revised Anglo-American oil agreement were explained to members of the senate committee on foreign relations February 22 by representatives of the State Department and the National Oil Policy Committee of the Petroleum Industry War Council. The new agreement, which has been drawn to meet the objections of the industry to the earlier proposed agreement, is expected to be formally presented to the senate for ratification at a later date by President Roosevelt.

The meeting at which the new draft was outlined was held behind closed doors, but Senator Tom Connally of Texas, chairman of the committee, explained later the international commission which would be established under the agreement, would have no authority to impose compulsory regulations of any kind on the oil industry in any of the countries which adhere to it.

The Commission may make recommendations, he explained, but nothing would become effective until the various governments concerned take steps to approve the recommendations. This provision is understood to be in line with the suggestions of the oil industry.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Chemical Allocations Issued for February

The War Production Board has made public the distribution of chemicals for civilian use in February under allocation orders of the Chemicals Bureau. This is the twenty-ninth of a series of monthly reports. Allocations follow:—

Acetaldehyde—All civilian requests for February were allocated in full.

Acetic Acid—All civilian requests were allocated in full.

Acetic Anhydride—Civilian requests for acetic anhydride for February were granted as follows:—Drugs and pharmaceuticals, 100 percent of requests; cellulose acetate yarn and staple fibre, 87 percent of the base established for rayon producers; triacetin, 90 percent of requests; synthetic flavoring and perfume bases, 75 percent of requests; all others, 80 percent of requests.

Acetone—Requests for acetone for civilian uses for February were allocated as follows:—Drugs, 100 percent; liniments, 90 percent; lacquers and thinners, 40 percent. Denied: Athletic equipment; baseball bats; bookbinding; cosmetics, nail polish and remover; display and store fixtures; food trays; hand bags, frames and components; household adhesives and cements; jewelry; mannikin mfg.; mirrors and picture frames; musical instruments; novelties; refinishing autos, furniture, pianos; toys; plastics, 50 percent; (denied: baby rattles, teethers, pacifiers, cigarette cases and compacts; combs; dice; dress trimmings; handbags; household items; knife and fork handles; playing cards; sequins; spangles and spangles for dresses; sunglasses; table mats; toy boats and toys); rayon, 100 percent; shoe cements, 100 percent; shoe lacquers, thinners, cleaners, etc., 50 percent; textiles, 50 percent; (denied: baby carriage fabrics; book cloth; handbags; hats; shade cloth; shower curtains); all others, 90 percent.

Acetylene Black—All civilian requests for approved end uses were granted in full.

Acrylic Resins—Acrylic resins and acrylic monomer were allocated in full to the following non-military uses for February:—Emulsions for finishing shoe and mechanical leathers; sheets for commercial aircraft glazing; rods and tubes for medical instruments; monomer for dentures, vitamin synthesis and non-corrosive electrical tape; polymers for dentures; molding powder for dentures, pessaries, lenses for motor transport vehicles and hearing-aid cases; and solutions for seal for instrument lenses. Small amounts of off-grade molding powder, cast rods and sheets were allowed for miscellaneous uses, pursuant to paragraph (f) of M-300.

Adipic Acid—Adipic acid was allotted in full for the manufacture of nylon, di-isobutyl adipate and coatings for fabrics. Requests for other civilian end uses were allowed as follows:—Rubber plasticizers, 1,200 pounds, 50 percent; insulating resins, 1,500 pounds, 50 percent; research and development, 125 pounds, 50 percent; petroleum demulsifier, 1,200 pounds, 25 percent. Requests for civilian slushing compounds were denied.

Alkanolamines—Monoethanolamine: All civilian requests were denied. Diethanolamine: Civilian requests were allocated 25,750 pounds, or about 10 percent of requests. Diethylethanolamine: Civilian requests were granted in full.

Alkyl Amines—Monomethyl amine and dimethyl amine: All civilian requests were denied.

Allyl Alcohol and Allyl Chloride—All civilian requests were granted in full.

Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous—All requests were granted in full.

Ammonium Silicofluoride—Requirements of the metal casting industry for ammonium silicofluoride were allocated in full and substantial quantities were allocated for other purposes in February.

Ammonia and Nitrogen Compounds—Ammonia Sulphate: The production rate was low as a result of the cold weather, but inventories were adequate to allow requests for February shipment on a 100 percent basis. Soda Nitrate: Uncertainty as to port of discharge of Chilean nitrate of soda, and relatively larger Gulf port stock, made readjustments necessary in the allocation of nitrate of soda and Cal Nitro between the several producers or importers. Sodium Cyanide: It was necessary to reduce requests on an average of 35 percent in February. Requests for military purposes have been running in excess of supply for the past several months. This situation has resulted in seriously depleted stocks throughout the country. Many plants have been forced to curtail some of their operations because of the present freight situation and shortage of supplies on hand. Nitrogen Solutions: A temporary improvement in supply in February permitted approvals for 30 percent more material in that month than was possible in January.

Anilin—Initial February requests for anilin were granted as follows:—Anilin salt, 31 percent of request; cyclohexylamine, drugs and pharmaceuticals, monoethylanilin, other rubber chemicals, 95 percent; dimethylanilin (other than military use), 65 percent; diphenylamine (for quantity allocated under schedule 39), 100 percent; dyes, pigments, and dye intermediates (other than military use), 60 percent; hydroquinone, 100 percent; resins and plastics, 90 percent.

Arsenic—Quarterly allocation—reported in January.

Barium Chemicals—The supply in February is ample to take care of all civilian requirements.

Benzaldehyde—Producers were authorized to make a small amount of the NF grade for the first time since November. This production was allocated as follows:—Cinnamic aldehyde, 19,525 pounds; drugs, pharmaceuticals and food flavorings, 6,615 pounds; resale and other, 5,360 pounds. The technical grade remains tight with a few highly important drugs receiving the only non-military allocations. Correcting a statement in this release last month, the military requirements for benzyl benzoate are not currently being obtained from benzaldehyde.

Benzene—Initial February allocations included: Nitrobenzene, other than for phenol or aniline, 45,300 gallons, 64 percent of requests; trichlorobenzene, 8,000 gallons, 44 percent; anthraquinone, 150,952 gallons, 91 percent; diphenyls, 195,000 gallons, 100 percent; chlorobenzene, other than for phenol or anilin, 564,571 gallons, 88 percent; medicinals, 67,535 gallons, 96 percent; solvents, 306,779 gallons, 77 percent; miscellaneous chemicals, 270,365 gallons, 99 percent; rubber, 97,286 gallons, 100 percent; blends controlled by M-150, 131,800 gallons (100 percent).

Bismuth Chemicals—Civilian requests were granted in February in line with previous allocations for all uses except jewelry, which was denied:—Medicinal use, 51,669 pounds; agricultural use (fungicide), 300 pounds; industrial use, 925 pounds; cosmetics, 195 pounds.

Bleaching Powder and High-Test Calcium Hypochlorite—Bleaching Powder: All civilian uses were granted in full for February. High-Test Calcium Hypochlorite: There is no material available for laundries for the month of February. It was necessary to grant only 75 percent of the amount requested for sugar refining. However, the amount allocated during the month represents the average 1944 allocation to this end use. All other requests for essential civilian and military uses were granted in full.

Butyl Acetate, Normal—The following civilian end uses were allowed: Arms, weapons, ammunition, aircraft, electrical and communication equipment, containers, packages and accessories, 100 percent; industrial machinery equipment, tools, health, safety and scientific equipment, photographic material and equipment, printing inks, printing and publishing, and engraving accessories, 100 percent; public transportation, ambulances and new trucks, 100 percent; women's and infants sanitary wear, non-allergic pillow cases and covers, surgical adhesive tape and plasters, baby carriage cloth, upholstery (vehicle), case cloth for safety, scientific, precision and optical instrument cases, shoes and transmission belting, 50 percent; laundry equipment and accessories, refrigeration and coolers, hardware locks, heating equipment, plumbing, baby carriages, clocks, buttons and buckles, map and chart covers and holders—50 percent; miscellaneous, uses, such as resins and plastics and cements—50 percent; no other civilian end uses were allowed.

Butyl Acetate, Secondary, for Protective Coatings—Due to the critical supply position of this material, no civilian end uses were allowed for February.

Butyl Alcohol, Normal—The following essential civilian requests were allocated in February: Hydraulic brake fluids, 85 percent of requests; butyl derivatives, 95 percent; photographic products, 100 percent; resins and plastics, 10 percent; dyes and penetrants, 50 percent; comments, 60 percent; cleaners, 45 percent; miscellaneous, 45 percent.

The following civilian protective coating end uses were allowed: Arms, weapons, ammunitions, aircraft, electrical and communication equipment, containers, packages, and accessories, 100 percent; industrial machinery equipment, tools, health, safety and scientific equipment, photographic material and equipment, printing inks, printing and publishing and engraving accessories, 100 percent; public transportation, ambulances and new trucks, 100 percent; women's and infants sanitary wear, non-allergic pillow cases and covers, surgical adhesive tape, and plasters, baby carriage cloth, upholstery (vehicles), case cloth for safety, scientific, precision and optical instrument cases, shoes and transmission belting, 50 percent; laundry equipment and accessories, refrigeration and coolers, hardware, locks, heating equipment, plumbing, baby carriages, clocks, buttons and buckles, map and chart covers and holders, 50 percent. No other civilian end uses were allowed.

Butyl Alcohol, Secondary, for Protective Coatings—The following civilian end uses were allowed in full:—Arms, weapons, ammunition, aircraft, electrical and communication equipment, containers, packages and accessories; industrial machinery equipment, tools, health, safety and scientific equipment, photographic material and equipment; printing inks, printing and publishing, engraving accessories; public transportation, ambulances and new trucks; women's and infants sanitary wear, non-allergic pillow cases and covers, surgical adhesive tape and plasters, baby carriages, cloth, upholstery (vehicles), case cloth for safety, scientific, precision and optical instrument cases, shoes and transmission belting; and laundry equipment and accessories, refrigeration and coolers, hardware, locks, heating equipment, plumbing, baby carriages, clocks, buttons and buckles, map and chart covers and holders. No other civilian end uses were allowed.

Butyl Alcohol, Tertiary—All civilian requests were granted in full for February.

Caffeine—Caffeine was allocated in full for medicinal use; requests were granted in part for beverage use partly from domestic production, and partly from stocks of imported material under paragraphs (f) and (g) of Order M-300.

Calcium Carbide—All requests were granted in full for the month of February.

Camphor, Synthetic—Specific quantities of synthetic camphor were earmarked, under paragraph (f) of Order M-300, for medicinals and certain nitrocellulose plastics (spectacle frames, wood heel covers and pens and pencils), while the balance was released under (f) for "miscellaneous civilian uses."

Carbon Tetrachloride—February allocations for essential civilian uses included the following:—Fire extinguishers, 956,963 pounds, 93 percent of requests; civilian degreasing, 1,479,032 pounds, 95 percent; grain fumigation, 547,200 pounds, 100 percent; industrial and miscellaneous, 1,627,400 pounds, 94 percent; rubber, 274,600 pounds, 100 percent; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 275,085 pounds, 100 percent; allocations to dry cleaning are upon recommendation of the Office of Civilian Requirements, WPB.

—*Continued on page 33*

P.-A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite opinion, February 25, of purchasing agents composing the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents

Industrial purchasing agents report business continues very active. Any change is very definitely toward better business. Fewer than 5 percent report any downward trend. Production capacity seems to be pretty well taken up through the first half of 1945. Tightening of restrictions on civilian production is well outweighed by increased production of war material. Bad weather, delaying transportation of materials and personnel, seems to have hampered production during February. A few sections, however, report some recovery from weather conditions, resulting in improved traffic and better business. Fuel shortages are also having their effect in lowered production in some spots.

Buyers recognize that changes for the better are being caused by increased buying for war production. They also realize that many plants are loaded with new war contracts, which may prove to be greatly overdone and may result in a very serious situation when cancellations come. Also, a rush for available consumer goods is noticeable. The demand for even inferior-grade merchandise, when available, continues. Retail sales volume, particularly in the South, continues high in spite of record holiday sales which lowered stocks. In the few instances of poorer business conditions reported, the manpower scarcity seems to be a factor. Production could be increased if more men were available.

In general, business in the United States seems at its peak, and no change is expected at least during the first half of 1945.

Reports from the West coast generally indicate full production in most industrial plants. Retail stores on the coast are feeling the shortage of merchandise.

In Canada the slight Winter recession does not normally extend beyond the first week in February, and now order bookings are increasing again. Retail sales are being well maintained, and volume generally shows an increase over a month ago. Numerous shortages are apparent—most marked in textile goods. Wholesale circles show little or no change.

In general, Canadian business seems about at its peak.

Commodity Prices

All indications of lower commodity prices have just about disappeared. Generally, the situation has not varied much, but any change tends to higher levels. OPA ceilings are holding prices at a fairly steady level.

Constant pressure is noted for higher wage rates, and buyers generally expect this is a preliminary to higher costs. Prices are creeping upward, but it seems to be the opinion that controlled inflation may not be detrimental to our over-all economy and that runaway prices will not occur if regulations are continued and enforced.

Even where prices appear to be steady, buyers who must go to new sources to obtain sufficient supplies report notable increases. Some of these increases are reported as high as 20 percent. Also, increases due to degrading of quality are reported—lumber and coal being good examples. Hardwoods are now included along with western pine under allocation.

No general change in basic commodity prices is reported from the West coast. Some weak spots are reported. Retail prices show some slight increases. Quality declines, without price allowances, in consumer goods still continue.

In Canada, WPTB regulations are still holding prices fairly steady, and no general change is noted. There is, however, a slightly higher tendency on some commodities.

Inventories

The inventory situation seems to change with each passing month. Very few buyers are reporting inventories higher than a month ago, and the number reporting lower inventories about equals those reporting no change. This indicates a trend to lower inventories, and it appears that, in spite of heavy demands for materials, buyers are watching the inventory situation very closely. Apparently the scarcity of goods is cutting into inventory positions.

Bad weather and freight embargos plus WPB limitations also are having their effect on the reduction of inventories.

Jobber stocks are lower, due to extended deliveries from manufacturers. The situation is reported tight and seems headed for even greater scarcities over the short term.

Surplus materials may soon exert renewed pressure, but they are not a problem at present. Obsolete inventories as a result of cancellations are being handled and rehandled in the attempt to find items to relieve critical shortages on current war contracts.

Coal stocks are reported extremely low. Scrap inventories are low. This is also true of refractories, blocking lumber and other commodities moving in carload lots.

On the West coast there has been an attempt to increase inventories in anticipation of the all-out Pacific war activity, and in anticipation of a freight congestion. However, slowing up of deliveries has resulted in a slight decrease in general inventories. West coast jobbers stocks are again reported low.

In Canada, raw materials inventories are reported about normal, but finished stocks are low. Some buyers indicate the inventories are scraping the bottom of the barrel, while others indicate higher levels due to increased munitions orders. Generally, there is not much average change over a month ago.

Buying Policy

The unsettled condition as to buying policy among industrial purchasing agents continues, and no change appears in sight. Where conditions permit, hand-to-mouth buying prevails; from this extreme, the range of buying extends up to twelve months on some items. Buyers, however, are exercising care in scheduling deliveries to meet production schedules and delivery schedules of customers.

Coverage on specific items appears to be about the same as a month ago

—*Continued on page 51*

Foods-Medicines-Ammunition-Supplies

. . . ALL REQUIRE MEASURED PURITY!

They are unloading war supplies in the Pacific. Precious cargo this. And the quality of practically every piece unloaded had to have an O.K. from the chemist.

FOODS frequently had to be fortified. Nutrient values had to be safeguarded. Fighting men had to be kept strong, healthy, and fit. The food chemist with one of his dependable allies, Baker's Analyzed C.P. Reagents, helped make this possible.

DRUGS—SERUMS—MEDICINES. Huge quantities were needed. Infection had to be prevented or arrested. War casualties had to be reduced—lives saved. The chemists of many drug and pharmaceutical laboratories use Baker's measured purity two ways—Baker's Analyzed C.P. Reagents to test and control quality—Baker's fine chemicals as ingredients in the products themselves.

AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES. You know the answer here. Behind the active hands of war industry the chemist controlled the quality whether the product was ammunition, guns, jeeps, airplanes, ships, or communication systems. And back of the chemist's decisions was his reliance on his laboratory reagents.

If you have special chemical requirements for war production or in anticipation of post-war needs—if you require measured purity to predetermined standards, we invite you to discuss your problem in confidence with Baker. We may be able to help you, for Baker Chemicals are kept abreast of industry's exacting needs.

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Baker's Chemicals

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

February 23, 1945

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs.....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs.....lb. .35 - .37

Acetic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.*..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.*.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.*.....lb. .07 - —

* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .90 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.75

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —

Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28% bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.98
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works..100 lbs. 12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks.....100 lbs. 6.98 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.98 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid prices ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride,[6] (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59

Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (60 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic,[6] fib. dms., works....lb. .26½- —

Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).

Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo. 24.50 - —
25-50-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo. 26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo. 27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up...lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .56 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. .....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. .95 - —

Boric,[1] tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton. 99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton. 109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton. 104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton. 114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —

Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 22.00 - —

Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Capric, tech., ret. dms.....lb. .21½- .22

Caprylic, tech., ret. dms...lb. .27 - .27½

Castor oil,[5] split, ret, dms...lb. .20¾- .21¼

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17½- .19

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.

Citric[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —

USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .21 - —
dms.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —

Powd., citric acid, ½c. higher.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Coconut oil,[1,5] dist., dms....lb. .15½- .17½

Corn oil, s.d., dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —

Cottonseed oil,[1,5] s.d., dms., c.l..lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14¼- —

Cresylic,[2,6] dom. (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks.....gal. .75 - —

(Petroleum), heavy grade (247°-298°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., Cal. ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —

light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —

medium grade (220°-246°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .550 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.gal. .636 - —
1-19 dms., Cal. ref....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - .11½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31

Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
dmjn.....lb. .21 - .23
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .14 - .15

Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40

Glycolic (see Hydroxyacetic).

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .35 - .37
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —

Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00

Hydrofluoric, anhyd.,[6] cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basic acid content..lb. .08½- —

Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .77

Lactic,[6] edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 cbys..lb. .26 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .26½- —

tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —

USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57

USP VIII, 75% cbys.....lb. .52 - .55

Lauric, dist., 95%, dms.....lb. .28 - —

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22

Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride (see M).

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Acid, mandelic, USP., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.10 - 2.30

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric, unit .....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flakes, 99%, dms..lb. .20 - —

Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 1.05 - —

20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 22.00 - —

22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 32.00 - —

CP, USP, consumers, cbys.lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots. .....lb. .19 - —
dealers, cbys. .....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots. .....lb. .17½- —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. No stocks.

Naphthenic,[6] 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .09 - —

230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —

Nicotinic,[6] USP, dms., 50-kilo lots up..kilo. 7.00 - —
10-kilo lots .....kilo. 7.10 - —
2½-kilo lots .....kilo. 7.20 - —
1-kilo lots .....kilo. 7.30 - —

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)

Nitric,[6] 36°, cbys. c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —

38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —

40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —

42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —

CP, USP, consumers, cbys.lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots. .....lb. .23 - —
dealers, cbys. .....lb. .11¼- —
7-lb. bots. .....lb. .21½- —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs. .....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots .....lb. .12¼- —

Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms.lb. No stocks.
tanks .....lb. No stocks.

Para-aminobenzoic, cns. ...lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns. .....lb. .72 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —

Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, dlvd., lb. .11¼- —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —

Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —

75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —

USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½

Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70

Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —

Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —

Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP., cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65

Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E.gal. .30 - —

Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).

Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44

Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57

Soybean oil,[1,6] s.d., dms.....lb. .14½- .18½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —

Stearic,[1,5] double-press, bgs..lb. .15½- .16½
single press, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16½
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19½

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —

Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 uj, works.100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 13.00 - —

66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 16.50 - —

98°, tanks, works.....ton. 17.50 - —

CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½- —

fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton. 19.50 - —

Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73

USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —

Thioglycolic, basis 100%, highly purified, bbls., cbys..lb. 5.00 - 7.10

Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60

Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.15 - —

Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz. 23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz. 42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —

Acrylonitrile, dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works...lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —

Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., pharmaceutical, dms., works, lb. .32 - .33
cosmetic, dms., works...lb. .33 - .34

Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.

Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal. .....lb. 3.00 - —

Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00

Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] powd., bbls.....lb. 2.07 - 2.10
granular, cryst., bbls....lb. 2.02 - 2.05
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55

Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .29 - —
c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
tankcars, dlvd.....lb. .28 - —

Amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —

Benzyl, cns. .....lb. 65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —

Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms. frt. alld. lb. .1880- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .1930- —
tankcars, frt. alld. E..lb. .1780- —
tankwagons, frt. alld. E. lb. .1830- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .085 - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —

Capryl,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —

Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.90 - 2.00

Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25

Denatured,[1,6,8] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .57 - —
19, dms., works, E....gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., E. works, gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .55 - —
19 dms., works, E...gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., works, E. gal. .60 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —

SD23G (replaced by SD28H).

SD23H, works, c.l., dms..gal. .56½- —
19 dms. .....gal. .58½- —
1 to 18 dms. .....gal. .61½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works, gal. .56½- —
19 dms. or more, E. works..gal. .60 - —
1 to 18 dms., E. works, gal. .63 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .58 - —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .60 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .63 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[2,6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¾- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

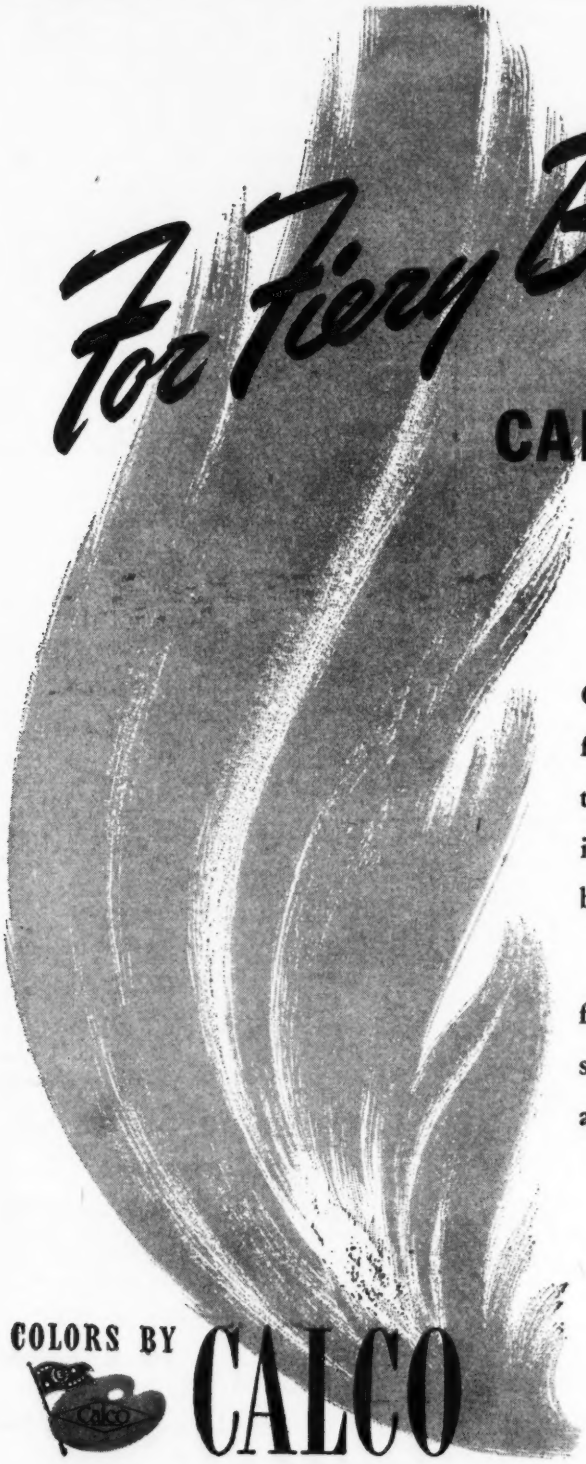
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)

[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l. ..gal.17.67 - —
19 dms. ..gal.17.70½- —
1 to 18 dms. ..gal.17.73½- —
tanks ..gal.17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l. ..gal.18.62 - —
19 dms. ..gal.18.65½- —
1 to 18 dms. ..gal.18.68½- —
tanks ..gal.18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
tanks, works..lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works..lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[3,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., divd..gal. .66¼- —
55 gals., c.l., divd..gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., divd..gal. .43¼- —
tanks, frt. alld..gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., divd.gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., divd..gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., divd..gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld..gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns..lb. No prices
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .63
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .50 - —
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
Aldol,[6] dms., works..lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms..gal. 1.20 - —
Alfalfa root, bgs..lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Algin, bbls., fib. dms..lb. .76 - 1.60
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs..lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¼
Aloe, Cape, cs..lb. .29 - .30
Curacao, kgs..lb. .57 - .58
Socotrine, kgs..lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls..lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls..lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .23¾
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. .89 - —
tanks, works..gal. .84 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .1390- —
tanks ..lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp..gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls..lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd..100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, ground, classified, grade, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works, lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., divd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., divd...lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .03¼- —
Alumina fluoride, tech., bbls...lb. .25 - —
Formate, solut., 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .10 - —
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
bbls., c.l., works..lb. .027 - .034
l.c.l., works ..lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., divd..lb. .14½- —
bbls., divd. ..lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 16% AlO_3, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point..lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis...lb. .03 - .03¼
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03¾- .04
USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works, lb. .17¾- —
contract, works..lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works..lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works..lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms..lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, prec. bbls..lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. 18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract..lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms..lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
trihydrate, heavy bgs., wks.. lb. .024 - .035
Aluminum, 98-99%,[2,3,4] c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-dm..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dm. ..lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .38 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, 150-dm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 159-lb. dm..lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb dm..lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm...lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., dms...lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100 lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 6c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins..oz.13.50 -14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton.59.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, wks..ton.69.00 - —
pure, cyls..lb. .14¼- —
Aqua, 26°, cbys..lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .02¼- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. up, frt. alld..lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld...lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0364- —
Bichromate, bbls..lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls..lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .1060- —
powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls..lb. .28 - —
dms. ..lb. .29 - —
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns. ..lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls..lb. .75 - —
dms. ..lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls..lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars ..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots..lb. 3.71 - —
jars ..lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs.lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms..lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,4] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, domestic, bgs., c.l., shipping points..ton.50.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.46.00 - —
tech, bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - -
Nitrate-Limestone, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.32.50 - —
Oleate, dms..lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate,[6] kgs..lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs..lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride,[6] bbls..lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms..lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,4] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd..lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd..lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .06 - —
dms., works..lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .09 - —
dms., works ..lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars ..lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls..lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycolate, basis 100%, highly purified, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12½- .16¾
l.c.l., divd. ..lb. .13 - .19
tanks, divd. ..lb. .11½- .17⅞
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms..lb. .90 - 1.00
Caproate, dms. ..lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .08 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .102 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots..lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots..lb. .75 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .11 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalene, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .657 - .662
NF, dms..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Angelica atropurpurea root, dms., lbs..lb. .80 - 1.35
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin[6] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .10¼- —
Salt, dms., works..lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs..lb. .28½ Nom.
Bulgarian, bgs..lb. No stocks
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Syrian, bgs..lb. .19½- .20
Turkish, bgs..lb. No stocks.
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs. ..lb. .08¼- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works..lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,6] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17¼



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Calco Permaton Red Toners, with their fiery red fulltone, are widely used by the paint industry in the manufacture of interior and exterior enamels of great brilliance.

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Calco Permaton Red Toner	20-7022
Calco Permaton Red Toner	20-7024
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We have imported corn syrup in stock for immediate delivery.

This glucose is now available in bond ex-warehouse New Orleans or duty paid f.o.b. Philadelphia.

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Chemicals

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TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Antimony, needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
paint grade, c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Apple Syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argeis, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 70.00 -72.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10 - .10¾
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l....lb. No prices.
Chloride (arsenous), bots.....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs. .....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .53 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 6K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines. ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton. 44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton. 15.50 - —

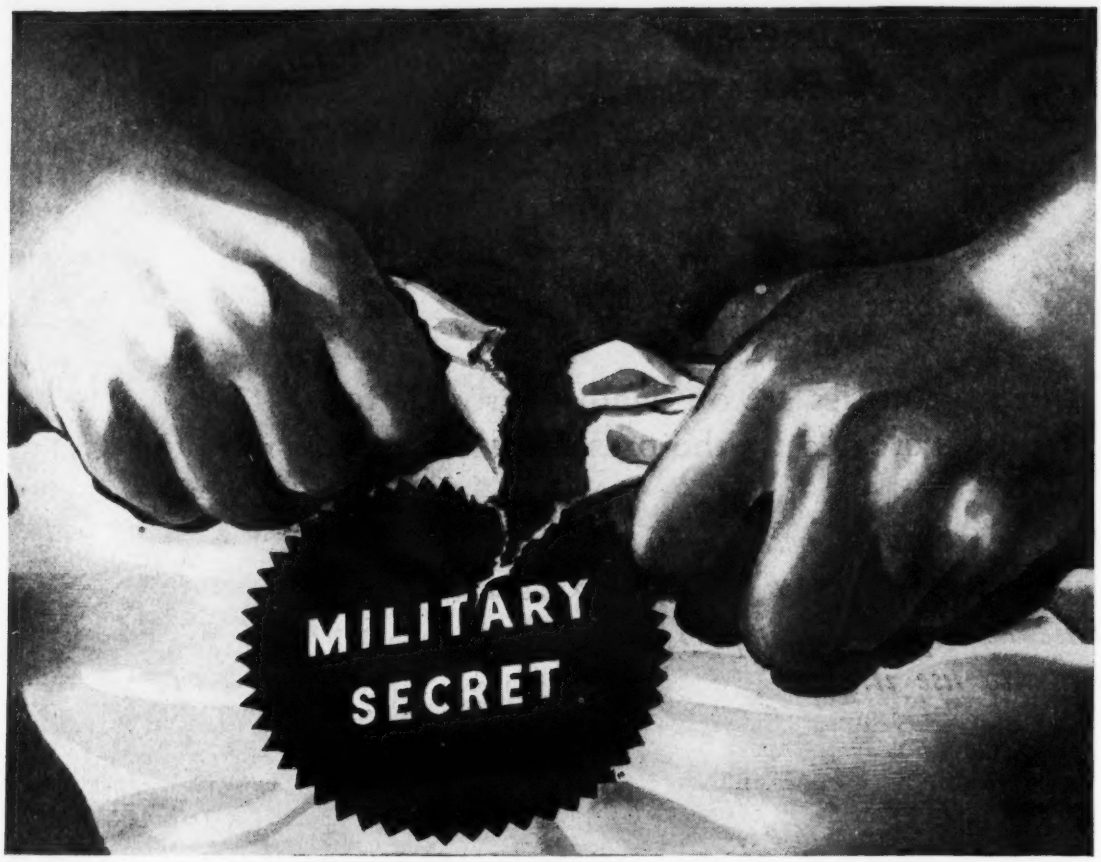
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½ —
California, dms., c.l.....ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 41.40 - —
Cuba A, bulk, c.l., N.Y...ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y. .....ton. 38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitutes, bgs., l.c.l., refinery N. J. or Ill..lb. 08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340°F, fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 32.20 - —
290-295°F, fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 30.50 - —
270°F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 370-390°F, fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton. 25.50 - —
300-330°F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines. ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd, dms., c.l., Texas ref'y..ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis.....ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots. .....oz. 7.85 - —
Sulphate, bots. .....oz. 5.90 - 6.00

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —

Barium[6] carbonate, natural, 90% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 70.00 -80.00
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., works..ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton. 78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton. 80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton. 18.00 - —

Barytes ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 8.50 - —
Bauxite, blk, mines.....ton. 7.00 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .76 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works. gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .26 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works..lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works. lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., wks..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, same basis.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns..lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 82-86%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
4 bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.
Carbon,[6] heads, compressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .06 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works .....lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls....lb. .90 - .95
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 67.50 - —
direct process, bags, c.l., works..ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works. ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[1,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago.. unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots, Chicago....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .70 - .80



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Impregnole Water Repellent • Luminous Pigments • Metallic Stearates • Metallic Resinates
Petroleum Waxes • Sulfated Oils • Synthetic Detergents • Textile Compounds • Wetting Agents

Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis...lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, molybdic..lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .13
reg. grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,- molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Blue mass, NF, cns., tubs....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis...ton.35.00 - —
meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .55 - .60

Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l....lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. 02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works.lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .08 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works. lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y....lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans.. lb. .05½- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles.lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles.lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works...lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. 12 - —
Brucine, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .70 - .72
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —

Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17¼- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1800- —
Synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate).
Proprionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd., lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide(see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1,6] dms., makers primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., makers primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,5,6] dms., c.l., works. ton.50.00 - —
dlvd. .....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).

Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd..ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .39
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd., ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd..ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.24.85 -40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, 100 lbs., dms., lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.34
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., work..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.56 - 2.57
Camphor,[6] natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Monobromate, 25-lb. dm.....lb. 3.20 - —

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ALUMINUM OXIDE
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MAGNESIUM OXIDE HEAVY CALCINED
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE PURE FOOD
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Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).		
Cantharides	lb.	No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).		
Caramel coloring, bbls	gal.	.70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type, bgs	lb.	.78 - .79
Canadian, bgs	lb.	.80 - .81
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	No stocks
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.76 - .77
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.76 - .77
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.80 - —
90%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.75 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).		
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾- —
8-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 - .08½
Carbon dioxide, cyls	lb.	.06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] c.p., dms., c.l.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal.		.83 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	1.07 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.17 - —
USP, cbys	lb.	.17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La. Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs.	lb.	1.35 - 1.45
medium, cs	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
decorticated, cs	lb.	.71 - .72
green, bgs	lb.	.65 - .66
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd.	gram.	2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd	gram.	2.90 - —
Carvol bots	lb.	22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.32 - .35
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point	lb.	.22 - —
20 to 99, same basis	lb.	.22¼- —
less than 20, same basis.	lb.	.22¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis	lb.	.23½- —
20 to 99, same basis	lb.	.23¾- —
less than 20 bgs	lb.	.24¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.18 - .18½
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.19½- .21
Cassia[1]	lb.	No stocks
Cassia fistula, bakts	lb.	.26 - .28
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports	long ton.	76.00 -77.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).		
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works	unit-ton.	2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	12.50 -13.00
synth. bots	lb.	19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tin	lb.	2.15 - 2.30
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms	lb.	3.50 - —
Catnep, bls	lb.	.65 - .66
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs	lb.	.22 - .22½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).		
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30 - .35
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	.60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works	lb.	.35 - —
kgs., works	lb.	.37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis	lb.	2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02½- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs	lb.	.45 - .50
Roman, bls	lb.	No stocks
Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] gran., pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers' plants in South	ton.	30.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls	lb.	.06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25%, bbls., c l., works	100 lbs.	2.85 - 3.85
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.10 - 4.10
tank, works	100 lbs.	2.25 - 3.25
powdered, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 - 9.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25 - 9.85
Chillies (see Pepper, red).		
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	8.50 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silkbolt, 99¼%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50 - —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila	ton.	19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars	lb.	.93 - .98
dms.	lb.	.90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works	lb.	.32 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.35 - —
Chlorine,[2,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.	lb.	.05¼- —
contracts	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms	lb.	.20 - .23
USP, dms	lb.	.30 - .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.80 - —
100-lb. cyls., same basis	lb.	.82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse	lb.	1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse	lb.	1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.	lb.	.22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs	lb.	.07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs	lb.	.06½- —
Chrome cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).		
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).		
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).		
Chrysarobin, bots	lb.	6.02 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs	lb.	1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns. 100 ozs.	oz.	.80 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.89 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[5] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.66 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. (Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, NF, heavy dms.	lb.	3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms	lb.	3.50 - 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).		
Aldehyde, cns., dms	lb.	2.50 - 3.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls	lb.	.53 - .53½
No. 2, bls	lb.	.52 - .53
chips, bgs	lb.	.56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	4.50 - 5.00
Citrine ointment, jars	lb.	.96 - 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Madagascar, futures, bls.,	lb.	.15¾- .15⅝
Zanzibar, bls	lb.	.17½- .18
futures, bls	lb.	.16¾- .16⅝
Clover tops, red, bgs	lb.	.55 - .60
Coaltar,[6] coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works	bbl.	8.25 - —
l.c.l., works	bbl.	8.75 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works	bbl.	8.75 - —
l.c.l., works	bbl.	9.25 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works	bbl.	8.25 - —
l.c.l., works	dm.	8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works	dm.	9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd.	lb.	.83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs	lb.	1.25 - —
Cobalt carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works	lb.	1.58 - —
feed grade, 25% Co, kgs	lb.	1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs	lb.	1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls	lb.	2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs	lb.	2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 8%, dms	lb.	.82 - .85
solid, 8½%, dms	lb.	.44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms	lb.	.31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs	lb.	1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs	lb.	1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs	lb.	1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms	lb.	.38½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms	lb.	.42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms	lb.	.65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs	lb.	1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.		
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs	lb.	.75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns	oz.	9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs	lb.	.37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs	lb.	.38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.	lb.	.25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.42 - .43
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).		
Cohosh root, black, bls	lb.	.18 - .20
blue, bls	lb.	.21 - .22
Colchicine, bots., cns	oz.	No stocks
Colchicum seed	lb.	No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.19½- .20½
cns.	lb.	.23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.21 - .22
cns.	lb.	.25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls	lb.	.55 - .60
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.19 - .20
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs	lb.	.12 - .15
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns	lb.	.47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns	lb.	.50 - .52
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works	lb.	.25½- —
smaller containers, wks	lb.	.27 - —
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls	lb.	.19½- .20½
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls	lb.	.22½- .23
crystals, bbls	lb.	.14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls	lb.	.34 - .38
Iodide, bots	lb.	5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic	lb.	.12 - .12½
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu., 50-gal. dms	lb.	.15 - .17
Nitrate,[1] tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	.19½- .20½
Oleate, precip., bbls	lb.	.22½- .28½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works	lb.	.19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls	lb.	.21 - .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs	lb.	.17 - .20
Resinate,[6] precip., 8.3% Cu., 125-lb. dms	lb.	.15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd.	100 lbs.	10.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.95 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 bgs	100 lbs.	1.55 - —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00 - —

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NEUBERG CHEMICALS

Copra, Coast, shipt.	lb.	No prices	
Coriander[1] seed, Argentine, futures, bgs.	lb.	.12 -	.12½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.24 -	.25
Corn sugar, tanners,[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.905 -	—
slabs, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.825 -	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.221 -	—
43°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.271 -	—
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.16 -	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.01 -	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00 -	—
Meal,[1] 41% protein, Memphis, c.l.	ton.	45.00 -	49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	2.75 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	2.90 -	3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.75 -	.80
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't.	lb.	.57½-	—
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.58 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.58½-	—
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.,	lb.	2.10 -	2.39
Oil,[3] coaltar, crude, tanks, works.	gal.	.15½-	—
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.	gal.	.26 -	—
tanks, works.	gal.	.18 -	.18½
solution, tanks, works.	gal.	.141 -	—
Wood, beech, bots., cbys.	lb.	.85 -	1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.60 -	.77
Pine, dms.	gal.	.28 -	—
Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.,	lb.	.09½-	.10½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 -	.11
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾-	.09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald.	lb.	.10¾-	.11¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	.11¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.18 -	—
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs.		9.50 -	—
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	10.00 -	—
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.08½-	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works.	lb.	.40 -	—
4% rotenone, bbls., works.	lb.	.32 -	—
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
powd., cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Culver's root, bls.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Persian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cutch, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cyanamide,[6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N., pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.	unit-ton.	1.52½-	—
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis.	unit-ton.	1.02½-	—
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, works.	lb.	.14 -	.16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.09½-	—
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.			
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, works.	lb.	.21 -	.23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks.	lb.	.30 -	.32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.,	lb.	.30 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.30½-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.29 -	—
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.			
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.,	gal.	.27 -	—

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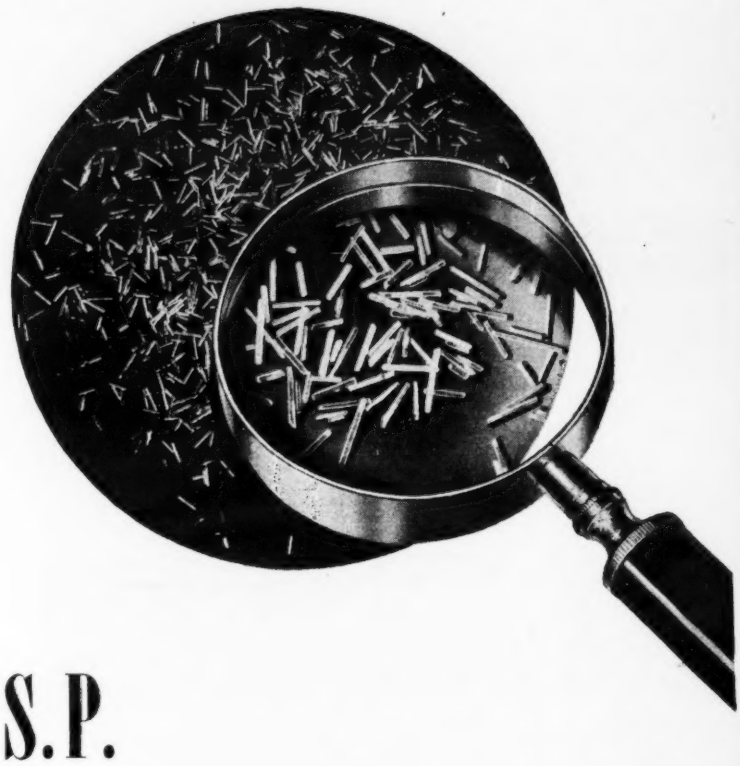
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.37 -	.40
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms.,	dlvd. lb.	.35 -	—
Deertongue, bls.	lb.	.42 -	.48
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works.	ton.	34.25 -	—
Degras,[1] common, bbls.	lb.	.10 -	.12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.28 -	.30
over 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.26½-	.28½
Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.15
Derris root (same as Cube root).			
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	5.29 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.93 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.39 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	5.03 -	—
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.04 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.68 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.14 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.78 -	—
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.97 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.61 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.07 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.71 -	—
Potato, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾-	.11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, bots.	lb.	5.75 -	6.50
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).			
Diamyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l.,	dlvd. lb.	.2170-	.2200
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2220-	.2250
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.2070-	.2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.61 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.64 -	—
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21 -	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.10 -	16
Diatomaceous, dom., nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast.	ton.	22.00 -	25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00 -	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.	ton.	55.00 -	59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	85.00 -	90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.	ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.	lb.	.02 -	.03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04 -	.06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works.	lb.	.2630-	.2909
7-gal. cns., same basis.	lb.	.2830-	.3109
dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.2090-	.2359
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.2130-	.2409
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.1980-	.2259
Sebacate, dms., works.	lb.	.51 -	.53
Tartrate, dms.	lb.	.92 -	1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.,	lb.	.61 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.64 -	—
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled with So. Charleston.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.15 -	—

Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.22½-	—
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25 -	—
refd., 90%, dms.	lb.	.30 -	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31 -	—
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2025-	.2120
l.c.l.	lb.	.2075-	.2170
tanks	lb.	.1925-	.2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks	lb.	.12 -	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.76 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.81 -	—
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.75 -	—
Diethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.40 -	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.13½-	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks.,	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.23 -	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.21 -	—
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.14½-	—
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	.60 -	.65
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works,	lb.	.19 -	—

Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.13 -	.13½
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1875-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1925-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.1775-	—
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.	lb.	.85 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.90 -	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.24 -	—
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see carbinol).			
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.	lb.	.18 -	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14 -	—
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35 -	.38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18 -	—
oily, dms.	lb.	.06 -	—
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	.44 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.46 -	.47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.19 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene,[3,6] dest. dist., dms., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55 -	.56
tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.45 -	—
single dist., dms., dlvd. E.	gal.	.56 -	.58
tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.52 -	—
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16 -	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.48 -	.50
dms.	lb.	.43 -	.45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.	lb.	.25 -	—
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons.	lb.	.55 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.36 -	.37

Divi-divi,[6] according to tanning content, bgs.	ton.	67.00 -	68.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, NF,	bls. lb.	.30 -	.35
imp., bls.	lb.	.52 -	.55
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls.	lb.	.08 -	.10
Dover's powder, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75	Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.	lb.	.85 -	.90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics)—			
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	—
FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	—
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns,	lb.	13.50 -	—
FD&C green, No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.50 -	—
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.50 -	—
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90 -	—
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.05 -	—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.00 -	—
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.15 -	—
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.50 -	—
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.75 -	—
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.15 -	—
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.50 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.65 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.95 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.16 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.15 -	—
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—			
Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	8.35 -	—
Blue, D&C blue, No. 4, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	12.35 -	—
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns.,	lb.	12.35 -	—
D&C green, No. 6, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—

ONE OF THE 96 DOW CHEMICALS USED BY THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY



Epsom Salt U.S.P.

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These sparkling needle-shaped crystals of Dow Epsom Salt, U.S.P. are known throughout the pharmaceutical industry . . . familiar symbols of quality, uniformity, *salability*.

Highly purified, attractive in appearance, Dow Epsom Salt, U.S.P. is suitable for repackaging without further processing, and lends itself to the manufacture of other medicinals as well. It may be purchased economically in large quantities, for it is supplied in moisture-proof bags. These containers hold efflorescence to a minimum and thus help to preserve the original weight and structure of the crystals.

Dow is also a quantity producer of Epsom Salt, Technical—for various industrial purposes where U.S.P. purity is not required—and of a special grade of Epsom Salt for use as a stock food supplement. Your inquiries regarding any of these products will receive prompt attention.

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Chemicals

DOW

CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.85 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 8, cns...lb. 2.85 - —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35[5] - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns...lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns..lb.10.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use, drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns., lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns..lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns..lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1 cns..lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
36 Chrome yellow, 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[5].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azcrin, G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[5] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B...lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[5].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.12 - 1.15
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. No stocks
select, bndls.....lb. .55 - .60
Emetine[5] hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .61 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots. oz. .58 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots.. gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans New York.
Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl[6] (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric,[6] conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[3,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .1225- .1385
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1276- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1126- .1236
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .53
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E....lb. .68 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Formate, dms., f.o.b. Agnue, Calif..lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF SYNTHETIC RESINS

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→ no. 1120—high melting point

FOR EVERY PURPOSE→ no. 1111—true color

→ no. 1110—economy

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Here is a typical example of RCI's ability to meet practically every resin requirement—*three* non-phenolic resins meeting almost every lacquer formulation requirement. *No. 1120 Beckacite* provides an exceptionally high melt point. *No. 1111 Beckacite* is especially recommended where color is important. *No. 1110 Beckacite* combines good quality with exceptional economy. For further information on properties, formulation and availability write direct to the Sales Department.

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Ethylcellulose,[6] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0842- —
West of Rockies, same basis.	lb.	.0891- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, same basis.	lb.	.0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis.	lb.	.0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis.	lb.	.0743- —
West of Rockies, same basis.	lb.	.0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).		
Ethyleneglycol,[2,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] d m s., c. l., works.	lb.	.17½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.16½- —
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18½- —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.14½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.12½- —
Monomethylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works.	lb.	.57 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
Ethylidinanilin, dms.	lb.	.45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more,	lb.	5.25 - —
smaller lots	lb.	5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.	lb.	3.75 - 8.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.	lb.	.10 - .18
Eugenol, cns., dms.	lb.	2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	14.00 -17.50
bgs., min. 2 tons	ton.	17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	9.75 -12.25
bgs., l.c.l., min. 2 tons.	ton.	12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., bgs., min. 2 tons.	ton.	20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.16½ Nom.
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .20½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	35.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works.	lb.	.13½- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works.	lb.	.14½- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	17.50 -17.75
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.	lb.	.23 - .24
Fisholls (see Oil, fishliver).		
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works.	ton.	72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis.	ton.	78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast.	ton.	66.50 - —
Flake white, bbls.	lb.	.09 - —
kegs	lb.	.11 - —
Fleaseed, French type, black, bgs.	lb.	.62 - .64
Indian, blonde, bgs.	lb.	.11½- .14
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2 bulk c.l., mines.	net ton.	37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, mines.	net ton.	33.00 - —
65%, mines.	net ton.	32.00 - —
60%, mines.	net ton.	31.00 - —
less than 60%, mines.	net-ton.	30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0520- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0460- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0510- —
tanks, works	lb.	.0320- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C.	lb.	.0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.60 - .70
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines.	ton.	8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines	ton.	12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	3.00 - —
Chicago	ton.	4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½- —
dms., cns., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.18 - .25½
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., dms., cns.	lb.	.15½- .20½
tanks, works	lb.	.09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.	gal.	.75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.18½- .19½
Fustic cryst., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.32 - —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.30 - —
No. 3, bbls.	lb.	.28 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.16 - —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.15 - —
No. 3, bbls.	lb.	.12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.	lb.	.45 - —
Galangal root, bls.	lb.	.24 - .25
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs.	lb.	No stocks
extract, bbls.	lb.	No stocks
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:— Arkansas, US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks.	gal.	.05⅞- —
Bayonne, 70-74 oct., tanks.	gal.	.06075- —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks.	gal.	.05⅝- —
Group 3, 70-74 octane, tanks.	gal.	.05⅛- —
natural, 26-70, tanks.	gal.	.04⅜- .05
Oklahoma-Texas US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks.	gal.	.05⅞- .06
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks.	gal.	.07¾- .0695
Gelatin, silver, label, ctns., dlvd.,	lb.	.90 - .97
export, cases	lb.	1.00 - —
Silver gelatin prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.		
Gelsemium, root, bls.	lb.	.19 - .20
Gentian, root, bls.	lb.	.41 - .42
grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.46 - .47
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.47 - .48
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms.	lb.	No prices
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Calicut, bgs.	lb.	.24 - .25
Cochin, bleached, bgs.	lb.	.27 - .27½
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.23½- .24
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.25 - .25½
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.24 - .24½
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.23½- .24
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs.	lb.	8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).		
cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons up, works. 100 lbs.		1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs.		1.25 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[6] producers', calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest.	lb.	.16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17 - —
82/106, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18½- —
Producers' bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.		
Hide, producers,[1,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.; bbls., ½c over bgs.		
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks.	lb.	.11¼- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks.	lb.	.10 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
tanks	lb.	.14¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
tanks	lb.	.14¼- —
ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15⅝- —
tanks	lb.	.15 - —
B.P., 98%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15⅝- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¼- —
tanks	lb.	.15½- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14⅝- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14⅞- —
tanks	lb.	.14½- —
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms.	lb.	.22 - —
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.	oz.	20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.	oz.	18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.	oz.	13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.	oz.	14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal, root, bls.	lb.	7.70 - 8.00
powd., bxs.	lb.	7.95 - 8.25
Grains of Paradise, bgs.	lb.	.28 - .30
Graphite, conc., dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, carbon content, 65-70%, bgs., whse., basis	lb.	.04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis	lb.	.05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis	lb.	.05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis	lb.	.06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis	lb.	.07 - —
90% and up, same basis.	lb.	.08 - —
Grease,[1,5] house, loose.	lb.	.06¾- —
white, choice, loose.	lb.	.06⅞- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).		
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works.	lb.	3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.	lb.	3.25 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	.23 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.20 - —

GLYCERINE, Essential War Worker, Now Available to You!

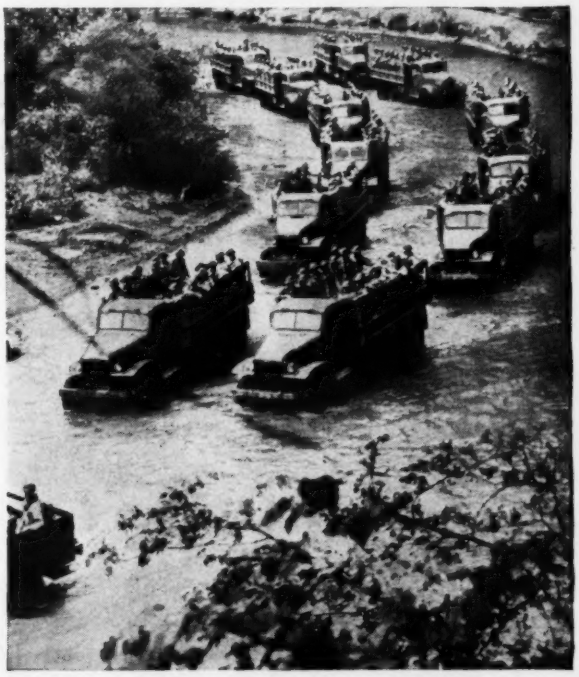
GLYCERINE, the versatile ingredient, has hundreds of war uses. It's important in the making of many medicines, foods and food products, packaging materials, textiles, vitamins, lubricants, as well as a vital chemical in the making of many explosives, plastics, surface coatings, and other materials.

The Surgeon General's Office, the Medical Corps, and other important governmental agencies recognize the need of using glycerine in many applications where human life is concerned. Another reason why war demands upon glycerine are huge.

But now there is glycerine for the production of civilian goods, also! If you are using emergency war substitutes, you'll want to get back to safe, time-tested glycerine. And when you plan new products, you'll want to use glycerine, too. Send for the free booklet, "Nothing Takes the Place of Glycerine—1583 Ways to Use It." Address: Glycerine Producers' Association, 295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Dept. K-3.

Wholesome Eating! Glycerine is a time-tested ingredient of candies, cellophane food wrappings and casings, flavorings, colorings, tobaccos, and other products used by humans. Use glycerine!

Glycerine, the Healer. Glycerine, important in many explosives, is just as important in many medicines. It has been proved by generations of use. Use wholesome glycerine in your pharmaceuticals!



Better Paints! Alkyd resins, used to make long-lasting paints for war equipment, mean better paints for peace. Glycerine is a prime raw material in alkyd resin manufacture.

Safe In Cosmetics! Glycerine, important part of many protective lotions and ointments used by military men in the field, can help you make sought-after cosmetics. Use glycerine—*and be sure!*

Plenty of Glycerine! If you have been using emergency substitutes, you'll want to get back to safe, time-tested glycerine. And you'll want to use glycerine in your new products, too!

Green, chrome, reduced color, 71-75%, bbls., same basis...lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¾c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, carbonate, fib. dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
liquid, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58 - .78½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .12½- .18
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Gum, copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .55½- —
31, bgs., same basis....lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., same basis....lb. .15½- —
33, bgs., same basis....lb. .14 - —
34, bgs., same basis....lb. .09¼- —
35, bgs., same basis....lb. .13½- —
36, bgs., same basis....lb. .12½- —
37, bgs., same basis....lb. .18½- —
38, bgs., same basis....lb. .12¼- —
39, bgs., same basis....lb. .10½- —
40, bgs., same basis....lb. .08 - —
41, bgs., same basis....lb. .11½- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis..lb. .14½- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14½- —
Prices for l.c.l., ¼c. to ½c. higher than c.l.
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis....lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis....lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
chips, same basis....lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16¾- —
Gum, copal, Macassar,[1] dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
WS, bgs., same basis....lb. .11¾- —
Manila, Bocas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts, c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis.lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point., c.l., lb. .08¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale, scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
sorts, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis, lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .13¾- —
seeds, dust, same basis...lb. .08¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
Gum, copal, Pontianak, cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l. lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 3 bgs., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .23¼- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum, dammar, l.c.l., prices, higher. ¼c. to ½c.
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or port whse. entry port..lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, gum rosin type,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .11½- —
other points, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc., lb. .11¾- —
other points, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. .25 - .40
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .15 - .46
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1, extra, same basis...lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2, extra, same basis...lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis.lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are higher. ¼c. to ½c.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .60 - .65
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .60
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, Yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs.....lb. .99½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.. ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kansas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plastereo, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. No prices
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,8] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .90
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .12¼- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —

LANOLINE
Anhydrous U. S. P. Hydrous
Technical
★
WOOLGREASE
Refined Neutrals
All Grades
ROWAG
BEESWAX
Sunbleached U. S. P. Yellow
ROBINSON WAGNER CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS
110 E. 42nd St. New York 17, N. Y.

Heptane, 77° - 115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....lb. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,6] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10¼- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, norm., dms., t.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 10 grs., bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastics (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib., cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls. lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.50.00 -70.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .16 - —

I

Ichthammol, N. F., bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.23.00 -24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., net.....lb. 1.28¼-
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd. .....lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. lb. .03½- .04
kgs., works, frt. alld..lb. .04 - .04½
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
dms.....lb. .08½- —
solut., NF, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
syrup, bots., cbys.....lb. .39 - .53
Naphthenate,[6] 0% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black, Iron oxide).
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate,[1,6] 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .33 - .38
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .85 - .90
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 4.05 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
tanks .....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .44 - .45
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .75 - .80

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .40 - .45
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Kerosene, at refinery:—
Ark., 41-44 w.w., bulk, tanks. gal. .04½- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks... gal. .071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk. gal. .04½- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .04¾- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .065 - .0755
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0775- .0895
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,6] pure, ref., trcs.....lb. .1522½- —
prime steam, trcs.....lb. .1448- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, bls....lb. .25 - .26
Greek, bls.....lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .17½- .19½
Turkish, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - —
ordinary, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,6] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] basic, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .23½
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - .23
standard, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- .23½
Lead, arsenate, standard, powd., ½-lb. ctns., c.l..lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l. .....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots...lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21½
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .14¼- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .28 - —
Red, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Lead, red, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., other points.....lb. .09¼- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc. lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
99% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Resinate, precip.,[6] 23.3% Pb., 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22¾- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).

TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO OIL

Lead tallate, 10% Pb., 60-gal. dms.	lb.	.06¼	—
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11½	—
smaller lots, E. frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¾	—
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.08½	—
dlvd. other points	lb.	.08¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾	—
other points	lb.	.08½	—
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07½	—
other points	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08	—
other points	lb.	.07½	—
in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.13¼	.13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.	lb.	.11¼	.11½
painters, 100-lb. kg.	lb.	.12¼	.12½
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½	.45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.39½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40¾	.59
pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	2.75	—
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½	.45
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25	.72
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60	.88
root, natural, Indian, bls.	lb.	.12	.14
powder, bbls.	lb.	.18	.20
Russian, bls.	lb.	.12	.13
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12	.13
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.12	.13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04	—

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.—			
Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50	—
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	7.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.25	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.00	—
Farnams, **Mass.**	ton.	8.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	7.00	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.25	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.25	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.25	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50	—
Menominee, **Mich.**	ton.	8.00	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.25	—
Rincon, Cal.	ton.	13.00	—
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.00	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.00	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	8.00	—
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	13.00	—
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	6.50	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	7.00	—
York, Pa.	ton.	7.50	—
Hydrated, paper bags, f.o.b. Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.00	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00	—
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.00	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	8.50	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	10.00	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.00	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	8.50	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	9.00	—

Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., f.o.b. Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	9.00	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	9.00	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.00	—
Le Roy, Minn.	ton.	10.00	—
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	8.50	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	9.50	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.00	—
Potoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00	—
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00	—
Rapid City, S. D.	ton.	12.00	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.00	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	9.00	—
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	16.00	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	9.00	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00	—
Spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass.	ton.	10.00	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.50	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	11.00	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	10.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	11.00	—
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	9.00	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	11.00	—
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	10.00	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	11.00	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.50	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.5% N. (See Ammonia, Nitrate, Limestone).			
Linalool, cns.	lb.	7.25	8.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.	lb.	3.60	3.75
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.	lb.	.90	1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	45.00	—
32%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	43.00	—

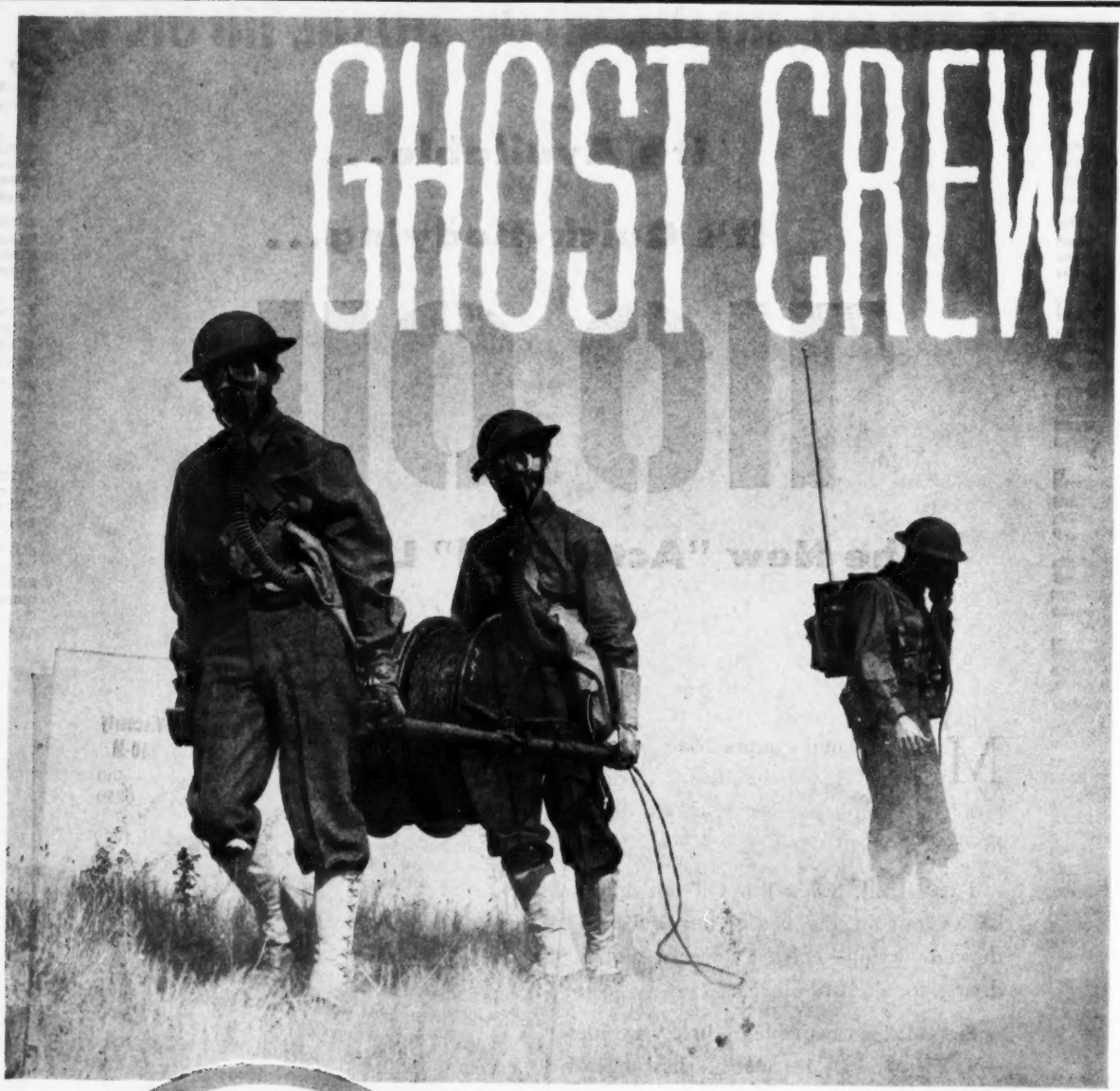
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.05¼	—
other points	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.05¾	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.09	—
Other points	lb.	.08½	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¼	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¾	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09½	—
Other points	lb.	.09	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00	—
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	1.92	1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.25	1.30
Chloride, jars.	lb.	1.65	1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.40	1.45
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.45	2.60
Hydroxide, jars.	lb.	1.25	1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.20	—
25-lb. jars.	lb.	5.05	—
Stearate, fib. dms., 3 tons, works.	lb.	.50	—
Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs. (20 tons)	lb.	.04¼	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.04½	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.04½	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.04¾	—
titanate,[6] (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0560	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.0585	—
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0585	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.0610	—
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.85	.90
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	1.00	1.05
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.	oz.	26.50	38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.28	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.26	—
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.13	—
No. 3, bbls.	lb.	.12½	—
No. 4, bbls.	lb.	.10	—
solid, No. 1, bxs.	lb.	.23½	—
No. 2, bxs.	lb.	.21½	—
Lovage (ligusticum actae folium) root, dom., bls.	lb.	1.20	1.50
Lupulin, NF, tins.	lb.	9.00	Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.	lb.	2.50	2.75

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.	lb.	.77	Nom.
Banda, cs.	lb.	.98	Nom.
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.62	Nom.
No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.60	Nom.
broken, bgs.	lb.	.55	Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.	lb.	.24	.30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms.	lb.	.153	.16
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.26	—
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼	—
bbls.	lb.	.07½	—
kgs.	lb.	.08¾	—
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.07¼	—
bbls.	lb.	.08½	—
kgs.	lb.	.09¾	—
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼	—
bbls.	lb.	.07½	—
kgs.	lb.	.08¾	—
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.07	—
bbls.	lb.	.08¼	—
kgs.	lb.	.09½	—
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.08	—
bbls.	lb.	.08½	—
kgs.	lb.	.09¾	—
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.09	—
bbls.	lb.	.09½	—
kgs.	lb.	.10¾	—
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.08	—
bbls.	lb.	.08½	—
kgs.	lb.	.09¾	—
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.08¾	—
bbls.	lb.	.09¼	—
kgs.	lb.	.10½	—

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa. and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l. incl., dlvd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	—
flake, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	32.00	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	39.00	42.00
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.40	.50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.29	.30
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	1.45	—
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.33	.35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00	1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls.,	lb.	.60	—
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.08	.09
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31	.32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts.	lb.	.37	—
smaller lots, dms.	lb.	.42	—
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, f.o.b. mines, Calif.	ton.	68.75	—
dead-burnt[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	22.00	32.00
Maleic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l.	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
blue, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.38	.40
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.23	.24
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.23	.25
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.25½	—
Arsenate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.12	.12¼
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.16	.18
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19	—
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.15	.16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works.	ton.	74.00	—
5-15 tons, works.	ton.	77.00	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	82.00	—
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	74.00	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	77.00	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	82.00	—
burlap bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	71.75	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	74.75	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	79.75	—
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	70.00	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	73.00	—
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.05	—
100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.15	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.27	—
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.28	—
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	5.70	—
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	5.85	—



Signal Corps Photo

Sheffalloy TRADE MARK REGISTERED SHEFFIELD PROCESS TUBES

BEHIND the smoke of the battle—all-important communications are laid by a "ghost crew," receiving little or no publicity; few medals; doing a tremendously important job with little fanfare.

We have our "ghost crew" too—you seldom see it, but its absence would soon become very noticeable. Metal collapsible tubes are the IDEAL package for many a product that is extremely unfriendly to tube metal. Our ghost crew of over fifty VINICOTE Interior Tube Linings solves this chemical warfare. Creep, corrosion, other reactions, are overcome. Exclusive, automatic methods of applying tube coating to tube interior assures even, non-flaking lining. If you don't know about this finer service, ask us NOW for full details.

NEW ENGLAND COLLAPSIBLE TUBE CO.

3132 S. CANAL STREET, CHICAGO 16 • NEW LONDON, CONN. • W. K. SHEFFIELD, 500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 18

THE WILCO COMPANY, 6800 McKINLEY AVE., LOS ANGELES 1

Delivered as Promised

Important New Production of National Phthalic Anhydride

To relieve the critical shortage of coating-resin chemicals, National Aniline agreed last June to engineer, construct and operate substantial new Phthalic Anhydride capacity at its Buffalo plant. This new Plant is now in operation, as promised.

Now, more than ever before, National Aniline is

Headquarters for COATING-RESIN CHEMICALS

Phthalic Anhydride — Succinic Anhydride
Maleic (Toxilic) Anhydride — Fumaric Acid
Monochlor Maleic Anhydride
and related Synthetic Organic Chemicals

We invite your inquiry for technical data and samples.

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET — NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

BOSTON	PHILADELPHIA	GREENSBORO	CHATTANOOGA
PROVIDENCE	SAN FRANCISCO	ATLANTA	PORTLAND, ORE.
CHICAGO	CHARLOTTE	NEW ORLEANS	TORONTO

Manganese linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms..lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Napthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms..gal. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Me, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati.. ton.68.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05¾
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms.lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, E. Afr.....ton.65.00 -66.00
Manna flake, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Mid-west shipping points..ton.14.50 20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
California, French type, bls., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..lb. .47 - .48
Chilean, bls.....lb. .21½- .22
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots....gram. .10 - —
Menthol, tech., synth., cns....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
USP,[1] natural, cns.....lb.12.75 -13.00
synth., cns.....lb.13.00 - —
racemic, cns.....lb. 8.60 - 9.15
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.23 - 1.34
50%, pails.....lb. 1.69 - 1.71

Mercury bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] dms.....lb. 2.45 - 2.47
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 2.72 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 4.38 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.48 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] NF (see Red, precipitated).
tech. (see Red, mercury, oxide).
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms...lb. 3.07 - 3.09
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.66 - 1.71
dms. .....lb. 1.59 - 1.61
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks .....lb. .10¼- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg.15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,2,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic, dms. c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —

Methanol, synthetic, dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd.. gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in Zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered Zone 4 price or at the Zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .0722- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .0847- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .0947- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1447- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .1122- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .1247- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .1347- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1847- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —

Methyl acetate, tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10¾
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis, ...gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by Group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B. Sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1.. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga, Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] cns.....lb. .55 - 1.00
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
servicemen and consumers, lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .36 - .40

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .95
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .26
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms.. works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs.100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .24
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. No stocks
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet-grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .04 - —
1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

THIS YEAR We Are Squeezing Out the Last Flaxseed Earlier!

● Usually a crop of flaxseed will last until the next one is practically ready for the crushers—and if you want linseed oil you can buy it anytime.

But not this year! The fact, sad but true, is that, while 1943's crop broke all records, this season only one-half as much seed has been available for crushing. Similar shortages, though for different reasons, exist in the supply of other oil seeds.

It means that—to prevent interruptions to the trade's vitally needed production—we can ship oil only in accordance with the government's order relating to the control of inventories. What we can do, and are doing, is to cooperate with the government and our customers to schedule deliveries as equitably as possible.

Even that isn't easy, but we are still working and trying to control shipments to meet the emergencies as they are reported. We greatly appreciate the trade's patience and cooperation.

KELLOGG'S THE TEST TELLS 1894

SPENCER KELLOGG AND SONS, INC.

Special Oils Dept. **Buffalo 5, N. Y.**

Leading Processors of Oil-Bearing Seeds with 9 Mills and 25 Branch Offices . . . Warehouse Stocks in all Principal Cities.

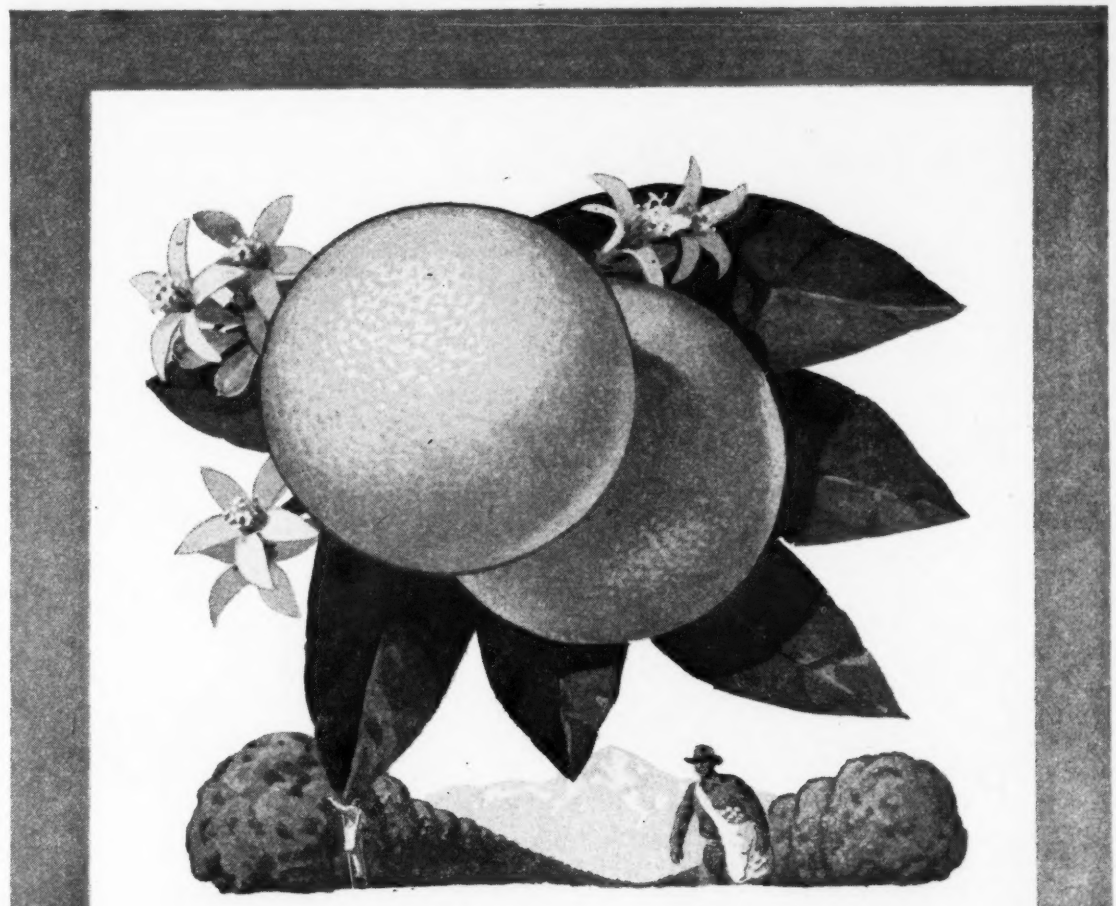
Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12⅝- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A..lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14⅝- —
Milk powder Zones are:—Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.
whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.34.60 - —
Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area No. 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23½- —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz. No stocks
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.40 - 2.05
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .16½- .17
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .14¼- .14⅝
Myrobalans,[6] J1, whole, bgs..ton.58.50 -59.00
crushed .....ton.70.00 -72.00
J2, whole bgs.....ton.47.00 -49.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[2,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline, syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Neroline, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6,7] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,5] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine, sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 96 lbs..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms....kilo.13.25 -13.55
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.17.00 -18.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works. lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60, cps., same basis. lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen, solut.,[6] tanks...ton N.108.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1] bulk, works.....unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works. unit-ton. 2.60 + 4.40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Chinese, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Nutmegs,[1] West Indian, No. 1, futures, bgs..lb. .34½- .34⅝
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde).
bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Angelica root, bots.....lb.125.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Russian, cns....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,6] tanks.....lb. .11¼- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 4.25
natural, Italian, coppers...lb. 8.50 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP X, cns.....lb. 2.40 Nom.
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.12.50 -14.00
rectified, cns.....lb.15.00 -17.50
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.17.00 -20.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.19.50 -21.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.. lb. .14 - —
cns. .....lb. .15⅝- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .1690- —
tanks .....lb. .1650- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- .09¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .11⅜- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12¾- .13
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- .12½
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- .13½
Cedarleaf,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.85
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Celery, bots.....lb.19.00 -22.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.32.50 -35.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .90 - .95
Java, cns.....lb. No stocks
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,6] Ceylon, crude, bulk, c.a.f. N. Y..lb. .0885- —
Cochin type, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0935- —
Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0835- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0885- .0985
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .85 - .88
tankcar .....gal. .83 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.30 - 2.40
Coriander, bots.....lb.30.00 -35.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12⅜- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .03½- —
Cottonseed,[1,5] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tankcar, dlvd. E..lb. .07⅜- —
raw, 50%, tankcar, dlvd. E., lb. .03⅜- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms....lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. No prices.
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. No stocks
Cypress, bots.....lb. 5.00 -12.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb.10.00 Nom.
weed, bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75



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Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Oil, fishliver,[2,6] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram..... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram, per million units. .091 - —
200,000 or more A units..... per million units. .39 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.12.00 Nom.
Bourbon, cns.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Russian, cns.....lb.15.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -22.50
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Juniper berry, dom., bots...lb.10.00 -15.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Lard,[6] common, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
Winter, strained, bbls...lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls.....lb. .15¼- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices.
Lavandin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Lavender flower, French, cns., lb. No prices.
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Terpeneless .....lb.55.00 -60.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks
wood, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns...lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns...lb.12.50 -13.50

Oil, linseed,[1,3] raw, dms., c.l..lb. .1510- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1600- .1660
tankcar .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470-
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms...lb. .1310- .1510
tankcar .....lb. .1270- .1470
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex-tax. California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks.. gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pa., bright stock, 140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650, steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .27 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .28 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Menhaden,[1,6] crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .0890- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tankcars .....lb. .1220- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Mustard seed,[6] exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —

Oil, neatsfoot, 15°, bbls., c.l...gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls.....lb. .18¾ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.200.00 -300.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l.....lb. .22 - .22½
Oleo,[6] No. 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a., works, dms. extra...gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Messina, USP, coppers..lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb.100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,6] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palm kernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- .08½
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, same basis..gal. .08 - —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .09½- —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- .15
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .08¾- .09¾
Patchouli, cns.....lb.20.00 Nom.

Oil, peanut,[1,6] crude, tanks, mill, lb. .13 - —
bleached, deod., tankcar....lb. .1501- —
hydrogenated, tanks.....lb. .1573- .1578
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. 4.10 - 4.25
import, cns.....lb. No prices
Peppermint, natural, dms....lb. 7.50 - —
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 8.05 - 8.22
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.35 - 4.50
Pine,[1,6] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., gal. .63 - .63½
l.c.l., ret. dms., dlvd. E.gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind..gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —
* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1,6] bulk, New Orleans, lb. .1156½- —
Red,[1] dist., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
double dist., ret. dms.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
Saponified, same prices.
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. No stocks
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms., lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal. .66 - —
2nd rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3rd rectified.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 Nom.
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,6] tanks, Pac. Coast..gal. .06¾- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tankcars .....lb. .1220- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[1,6] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,6] crude, tanks, Decatur..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1296- .1335
tanks .....lb. .1256- —
deod., Winter, tankcar...lb. .1393- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .05½- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1386- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms.....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Sunflower, refined,[6] tanks...lb. .1438- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton.53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[6] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.55
Tar,[1] pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60¼- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1] dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .39½- .40
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .25 - —
Vetiver, Bourbon, bots.....lb.25.00 -30.00
Whale,[6] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .40 - .43
65-75 vis., c.l.....gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .40 - .43
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., extra, c.l..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .43 - .46
95/105 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .41½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .47½- .50¼
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .46 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .52 - .55
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .48 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .57
175/185 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57½- .60½
200/210 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .54 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60 - .63
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .60 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .66 - .69
335/345 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .61 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .67 - .70
San Francisco, 55, 70 and 85 vis., ret. iron drums, 65 dms..gal. .40 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .42 - .45
100 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .49¼- —
64-1 dms.....gal. .51½- .54½
145 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .57 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .60¼- —
64-1 dms.....gal. .62½- .65½
340 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .72 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .74 - .77
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns.. lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed,[1] cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb. 9.50 -10.00
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., wks. ton. 8.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are 1.50 per pound higher.

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Butyl Phenyl Acetate
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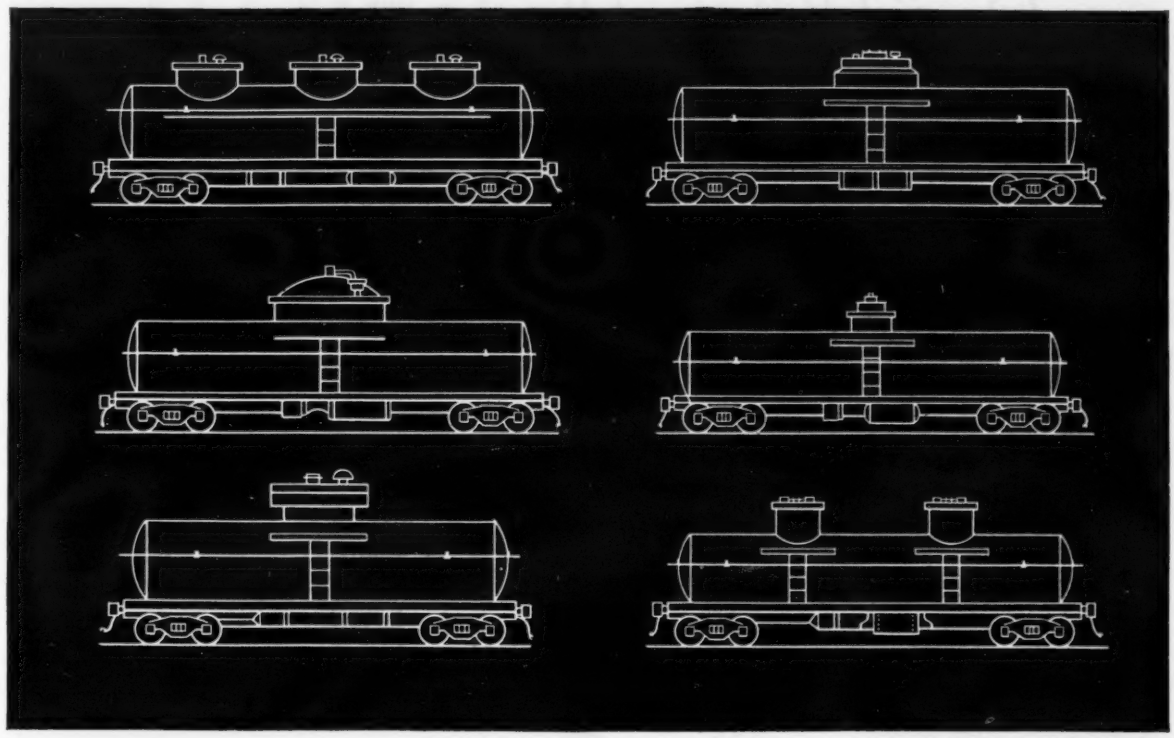
Orange, cadmium selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.50	—
Dinitroanilin toner[1]	lb.	1.05	—
Molybdate,[1,5] bbls.	lb.	.41	—
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] bbls., works	lb.	.80	- 1.05
kgs.	lb.	.80	—
Persian,[1] bbls.	lb.	.30	- .45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¼	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¾	—
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12½	—
other points	lb.	.12	—
Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼	—
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.13	—
other points	lb.	.12½	—
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.10½	.11
sweet, bls.	lb.	.16	- .20
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs.	lb.	.08½	.09
flat leaf, bgs.	lb.	.08¼	.08¾
Orris root, African, bls.	lb.	.85	—
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.90	- .95
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.65	- .70
Verona, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Orthoamyiphenol, dms., works.	lb.	.25	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70	—
Orthochloroanilin, dms.	lb.	.60	- .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.25	- .27
Orthochloronhenol. dms.	lb.	.25	- .27
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4° C, Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.17½	- .18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- .18½
29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	- .17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06½	—
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	.43	- .55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15	- .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.,	lb.	.75	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09	—
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82	—
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19	—
Osage orange, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.23	—
extract, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.11	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.10	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works	lb.	3.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	3.75	- 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	2.40	- 2.50
Papaverine natural, synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	7.00	—
smaller lots	oz.	7.05	- 7.35
sulphate, cns.	oz.	7.10	- 7.35
Paprika,[1] Calif., sweet Caliente, bgs.	lb.	.36	- .36½
Chilean, choice, bgs.	lb.	.34½	- .35
Portuguese, choice, bgs.	lb.	.41½	- .42
extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.40	- .41
good, bgs.	lb.	.37	- .38
Spanish, fancy, futures, bgs.	lb.	.50	- .50½
fair, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
good, bgs.	lb.	.47	- .48
Para-anisidin, dms., works.	lb.	.75	- —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks.	lb.	.25	- .28
Paracresol,[6] bbls., wks.	lb.	.41	- —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.1595	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1645	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1545	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11	- .12
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	.04¼	—
fully refd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery	lb.	.05	- —
120-122 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0620	—
122-124 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0520	—
125-127 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0560	—
127-129 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0585	—
128-130 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0585	—
130-132 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0615	—
132-134 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0640	—
135-137 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0715	—
140-142 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0810	—
146-148 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.1050	—
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. those for slabs loose.		higher than	
Paraformaldehyde,[3,4] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.21	- —
smaller lots works.	lb.	.22	- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks.	lb.	.12	- —
and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.15	- —
USP, cns., cbys.	lb.	.35	- .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.	lb.	.43	- .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks.	lb.	.15	- —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35	- —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.	lb.	.30	- —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs.	lb.	2.00	- —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70	- —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.	lb.	.48	- —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20	- .27
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	- .28
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.16	- .20
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.34	- .35
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	.85	- —
Penicillin,[6] hospitals, institutions, ampules, per 100,000 units.		2.40	- 2.60
for gov. purchases, ampules, per 100,000 units.		.85	- —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.16	- .18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.	lb.	.20	- .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75	- —
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.00	- —
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.29	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.33	- —
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.00	- —
less than barrel lots.	lb.	1.50	- —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.11	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	- —
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.07½	- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l.	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals.	gal.	.55	- —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.10	- —
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.1050	—
4 to 24 bgs.	lb.	.1100	—
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs.	lb.	.32½	- .33
sports, old crop, bgs.	lb.	.46	- .47
Congo, bgs.	lb.	.25	Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
longs, old crop, bgs.	lb.	.32	- .33
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.24¾	Nom.
Niger, fair, bgs.	lb.	.23	Nom.
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.22½	Nom.
Unganda, washed, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.1161	Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295	Nom.
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls.	lb.	.70	- .75
import, bls.	lb.	.90	Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1.	lb.	.0782	- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0832	- .0856
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0832	- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0882	- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.0882	- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0932	- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point.	lb.	.0882	- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0932	- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), ... J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls.,			
Group 3, c.l.	lb.	.021	- —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032	- —
l.c.l	lb.	.036	- —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	- —
USP, amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼	- —
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½	- —
Petrolatum, USP, cream, c.l., dms.	lb.	.04¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼	- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07	- —
snow, c.l., dms.	lb.	.06¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾	- —
soft, c.l., dms.	lb.	.05¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	- —
Deposit on ret. dms. $4.			
Petrolatum prices dms. extra,		ret.	
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells,			
California, heavy grades	bbl.	.98	- 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37	- —
Kentucky, Union County	bbl.	1.32	- 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86	- 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85	- 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31	3.00
Texas, Gulf Coast	bbl.	1.06	- 1.86
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.01	- 1.25
West	bbl.	.70	- 1.12
Panhandle	bbl.	1.10	- 1.22
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.60	- 1.77
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12	- —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals.	gal.	.55	- —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals.	gal.	.55	- —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals.	gal.	.55	- —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—			
Arkansas, No. 1	gal.	.04	- —
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½	- —
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10	- —
light	bbl.	1.20	- —
diesel	gal.	.04	- —
stove dist.	gal.	.05	- —
Group 3, No. 3	gal.	.03½	- —
Group 3, No. 5	bbl.	.85	- —
No. 6	bbl.	.80	- .85
Kansas, No. 6	bbl.	.85	- .90
Oklahoma, No. 2	gal.	.03¾	- —
No. 6	bbl.	.90	- —
14-16	bbl.	.97	- —
Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—			
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.07	- .07¾
No. 2	gal.	.07	- .0805
No. 3	gal.	.06¾	- .07¾
36-40 gravity	gal.	.07	- .07¾
tanker C, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	1.97	- —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.77	- —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.77	- —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.72	- —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.72	- —
New Haven, Conn.	bbl.	1.77	- —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.77	- —
New Orleans, La.	bbl.	.97	- —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.77	- —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.77	- —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.77	- —
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl.	1.62	- —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.77	- —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.72	- —
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—			
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.11	- —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	- —
San Francisco.	gal.	.11¼	- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11½	- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks,	gal.	.07¾	- —
toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.07¾	- .07½
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼	- —
198-200 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼	- —
246-397 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼	- —
312-408 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09	- —
362-458 b.r., tanks.	lb.	.09	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.10	- —
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.06½	- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.12	- .14
Boston	gal.	.12	- —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1630	- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240	- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11	- —
Chicago	gal.	.13½	- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580	- —

The Shape of Cars to Come



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Petroleum, mineral spirits, tank-wagon, Hartford.....gal. .163- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .13 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .120 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse.....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
tankwagon, Newark.....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J. gal. .21½- —
No. 2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 8, tanks, same basis.. gal. .228 - —
No. 80, tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13¼- —

Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P. at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .13 - —
54-77 190 i.p.b., 310 e.p. tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.. gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10¼- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....lb. .07¼- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¼- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1620- —
Newark (200 gals.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

Solvent, rubber at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco). gal. .25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½

Stoddard (CS 8-83), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¼- .07½
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —

Petroleum solvent, Stoddard, tank-wagon, Minneapolis..gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —

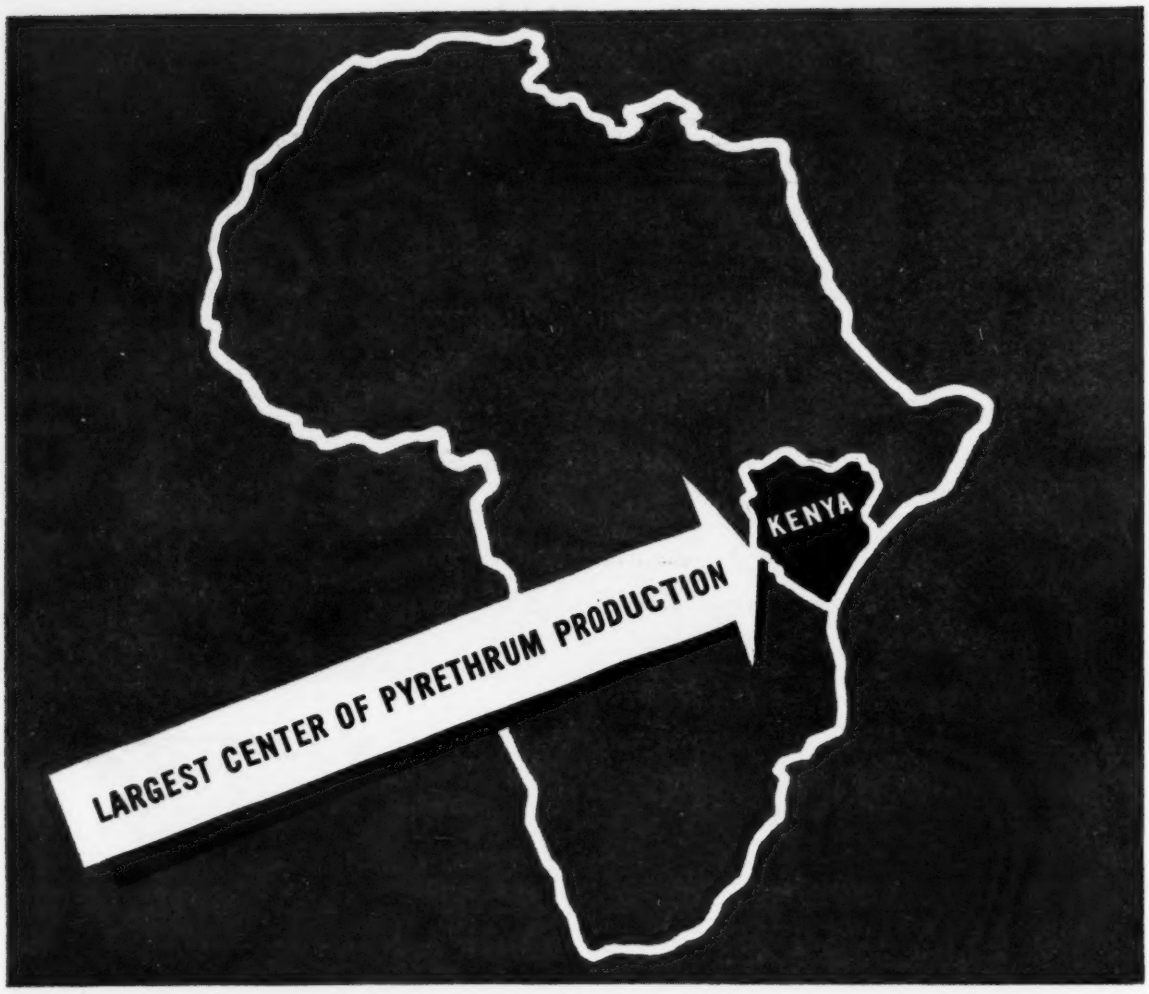
Petroleum xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.

Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[3,4] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .97 - .99
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 los..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .97
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. shipt..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phlorogiucinol, CP, fib. dms..lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.60
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —

Phosphate rock,[1,2] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, car at mine, c.l....long ton. 2.20 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 2.60 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.20 - —
75-74% b.p.l., MPR, 240 provisions, same basis, long ton. 4.20 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.20 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
30% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 2.90 - —
31% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 3.10 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.45 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 5% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis, long ton. 5.10 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.60 - —
refinery ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 4.75 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis..... long ton. 4.95 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.05 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.30 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.80 - —

Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,[4] red, amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[4] dms.....lb. .25 - —
cs.....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[4] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentoxide,[4] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[4] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[4] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 3.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinetar, retort, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .35½- —
l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .27 - —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works..lb. .06½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .06½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, futures, bgs.....lb. .32¾- .33¼
cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .30
cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[4] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .16
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[4] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Carbonate,[4] cal., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated,[4] 83-85%, bbls., c.l. works..lb. .06⅛- —
dms l.c.l., same basis..lb. .06⅝- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
45% basis, dms.....lb. .06⅝- .06¾
tanks .....lb. .02⅝- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02⅝- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06⅝
Chromate,[4] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate,[4] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .06 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .33½- .33½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide,[4] dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 73% sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000 lb. lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .76
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.39
Manure salt, dom.,[4] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M..... unit-ton. .20 - —
Potash, manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.
26% K_2O, same basis..... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - —

THE WORLD'S FINEST PYRETHRUM
is grown in KENYA



KENYA PYRETHRUM

KEN REG. U. S. YA PAT. PYE OFFICE

now is playing an important part in protecting our armed forces from insect pests.

Plan now to use its extra strength in your post-war insecticides.

The Great Natural **SAFE** *Vegetable Insecticide*

KENYA PYRETHRUM EXTENSION SERVICE, 10 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

Potash muriate, dom.,[6], 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports.... unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.
granular, 60-52% K_2O..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Russian,[3] future shipt., subject to safe arrival.unit-ton. .53¼- —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .87 - .80
tech., fine gran., bbls., dms., lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech.. bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass., bgs., c.l., works, ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .48
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .65 - .68
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04½
Chi. ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1,6] concentrate, de-waxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works....gal. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 7.15 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.65 - —
flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .31½- —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2° ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports. long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., works.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, c.s., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks. lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works...lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1,6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account .....lb. .05½- .05¾
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- .06⅝
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04575- .0595
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70%, bgs., c.l.....lb. .089 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .0915- —
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1] flasks (76 lbs. net) flask.175.00 Nom.
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .60 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophospnate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs....oz. .99 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*

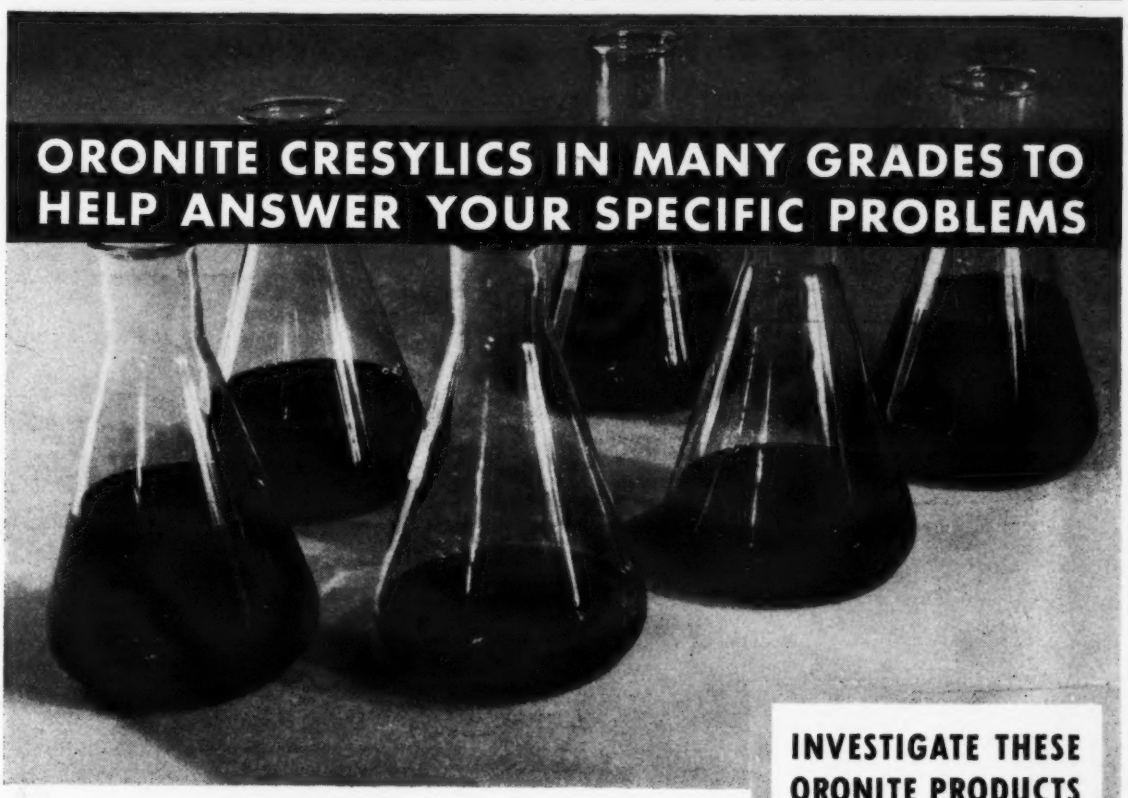
Surcharge: See note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Red, alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .80 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Carmine, 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .65 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Red, iron oxide, pure, bbls..lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .096
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithotoner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .29
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.75 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works..lb. .92 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Selenide, dark, bbls., works. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
alizarin, lake, kgs., works..lb. .35 - —



ORONITE CRESYLIC ACIDS offer you the choice of several uniform grades, each having properties which adapt it to special commercial uses. Close control of boiling ranges in the manufacture of each "cut," and uniformity of the petroleum bases from which they are recovered—these are the factors which impart to Oronite Cresylics many important advantages over their coal tar analogues.

The several grades of Oronite Cresylics have found successful application in flotation, pheno-formaldehyde resins, adhesives, plastics, surface coatings, disinfectants, insecticides, detergents and special solvents. Because of their petroleum origin, Oronite Cresylics have over twice the phenol coefficient of the coal tar compounds, and their bactericidal potencies are correspondingly higher. They are also to be preferred as disinfectants because of their appreciably less injurious effect on the skin tissue.

WRITE for laboratory samples and for a copy of our technical bulletin, *"Oronite Cresylic Acids."* This bulletin will provide you with valuable information on the various commercial grades of Oronite Cresylics and their particular applications. Oronite Research Service is at your disposal without obligation.

ORONITE THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMISTRY
CHEMICAL COMPANY

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White-Henry-Stewart Bldg., Seattle 1, Wash. . . . Standard Oil Bldg., Los Angeles 15, California

INVESTIGATE THESE ORONITE PRODUCTS

Oronite* Naphthenic Acids are used in soaps and other detergents, greases, water soluble oils and wood preservatives, and as flotation agents.

Oronite Sodium Sulfonates derived from petroleum sulfonic acids, are used as emulsifiers, emulsion breakers, anti-rust compounds, fat-splitting agents, metal cleaners; in oil emulsions, insecticides and sprays.

Oronite Wetting Agent, consisting of selected petroleum sulfonates, is used in textile, paper and pigment manufacturing, leather processing, metal treatment and detergency.

Oronite Drying Oil Extenders are neutral unsaturated hydrocarbons suitable for use with all drying oils, in oleo-resinous varnishes, paints, enamels, adhesives, binders and plastics.

Oroplast*: an Oronite trade name for sulfur-reactive petroleum products specially developed for use as compounding ingredients for natural and synthetic rubbers.

ORONITE CHEMICALS
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Red, Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls.	lb.	.04⅝ - .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works.	lb.	1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works.	lb.	3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½ - —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.	lb.	.11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works	lb.	.0220- —
10%, bbls., works	lb.	.0245- —
15%, bbls., works	lb.	.0265- —
20%, bbls., works	lb.	.02⅝- —
25%, bbls., works	lb.	.03 - —
30%, bbls., works	lb.	.03¼- —
35%, bbls., works	lb.	.0360- —
40%, bbls., works	lb.	.04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.	lb.	.25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.	lb.	2.75 - 2.85
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	2.90 - 2.92
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.	lb.	.35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.16 - .17
Rhubarb, whole, cs.	lb.	.75 - .80
powd., bbls.	lb.	.80 - .85
Riboflavin, bots., 100 grams.	kilo.	200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option.	lb.	.79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.43¼- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.42½- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.	lb.	.45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.	lb.	1.45 - 1.50
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.11 - .11½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.13¾- .14¼
Rosin, gum,[1,5]:—		
B, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.90 - —
D, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.97 - —
E, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
F, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.60 - —
G, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.64 - —
H, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.66 - —
I, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.66 - —
K, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
M, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.72 - —
N, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.88 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.13 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.40 - —
X, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.40 - —
Wood, F.F.,[1,5] dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.32½- 4.35
l.c.l.	lb.	4.62½- 4.65
Rotenone,[1,6] CP, bbls., works.	lb.	10.90 - —
extract, liq., dms., works	per unit.	1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).		
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.	ton.	25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	37.50 - —
Rue, bls.	lb.	.70 - .75

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.32 - .35
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. and up	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb.	1.20 - 1.30
Spanish, tins	lb.	42.00 - 43.00
Safrol, cns.	lb.	1.10 - 1.25
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, bls., f.o.b. Pacific Coast.	lb.	.80 - .81
leucophylla, bgs., Pacific Coast	lb.	.45 - .50
Cyprus, good, bls.	lb.	.20 - .20½
fair, bls.	lb.	.16 - .16½
Sage, Greek type, fair, bls.	lb.	.33 - .33½
good, bls.	lb.	.38 - .38½
Palestine, bls.	lb.	.16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.25 - .25½
Sago flour, bgs.	lb.	.05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	No stocks
Saligenin, dms.	lb.	15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.90 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	.92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.		
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.	ton.	17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l.	ton.	15.70 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	19.60 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.	ton.	15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).		
Saltpeter, dbl. ref. gran., bbls., 10 tons.	100 lbs.	8.20 - —
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.	100 lbs.	9.20 - —
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz.	3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.	kilo.	190.00 -200.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.	lb.	1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.	lb.	1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls.	lb.	.35 - .37
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.45 - .50
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.22 - .24
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
select, bls.	lb.	.60 - .65
Savory, Spanish, bls.	lb.	.22 - .24
dom., bls., f.o.b. Calif.	lb.	.82 - .83
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns.	lb.	1.30 - —
powd., cns.	lb.	1.35 - —
Root, bgs.	lb.	.08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb.	.46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment.	lb.	.33⅜- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't.	lb.	.34¼- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.	lb.	1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls.	lb.	.19 - .22
siftings, bgs.	lb.	.18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.16 - .16½
2, bls.	lb.	.11½ - .12
3, bls.	lb.	.10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bgs.	lb.	.15 - .17
Pods, bls.	lb.	.09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	1.40 - 1.50
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
natural, bgs.	lb.	.11 Nom.
Shellac, bonedry, bbls., 1,000 lbs., lots.	lb.	.42½- —
Boston	lb.	.43¾- —
Chicago	lb.	.44 - —
Pacific coast	lb.	.46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.	lb.	.48½- —
Boston	lb.	.49½- —
Chicago	lb.	.50 - —
Pacific coast	lb.	.52 - —

Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,50 lbs., at following additions to maximu prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb. (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100.	lb.	.4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.	lb.	.3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100.	lb.	.3690- —
Chicago, lots of 100.	lb.	.3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100.	lb.	.3960- —
TN, bgs., Boston., N. Y., lots of 100.	lb.	.3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.	lb.	.3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100.	lb.	.3805- —

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. o cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works.	ton.	17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	15.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.18½- —
10 gals., works.	lb.	.27 - —
Silver bullion	oz.	.44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.	oz.	.7111- —
govt. purchase,[4] foreign.	oz.	.44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.41⅞- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.	oz.	.32⅜- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.308 - .35
Proteinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.288 - .32
Simarubra bark, bls.	lb.	.52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.	ton.	12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.	lb.	.05 - .08
Blue, ctns.	lb.	.07 - .08
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.80 - .85
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.11¾- .12
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.	lb.	.16 - .19
imp., bbls.	lb.	.18 - .19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.16 - .17
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- .10
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½- .06
NF, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works.	lb.	.79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works.	lb.	.42 - —
white, powd., dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.00 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - .15
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10¾- .11
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works.	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.09 - .10

Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alt Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.18 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.33 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.58 - —
4	100 lbs.	2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.75 - —
4	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	.95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.28 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.53 - —
4	100 lbs.	2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.45 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.60 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.85 - —
4	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.05 - 1.15
l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.28 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.53 - —
4	100 lbs.	2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.75 - —
4	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All Stat E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; al Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there a special county zones; Davenport, Ia., a St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93°, Ga.; Iow (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except S Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Ten

and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 95°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Soda benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs., lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrate, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works.. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .06½
Chromate,[3,5] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- .06½
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Cinchophen, bots., dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09¼- .10½
anhyd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½-
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., lb. .24 - .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., cl., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-99%, bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports.100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dest., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l. works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —

Soda peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, gran., bbls., dms., works..lb. .10 - —
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .16 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10⅞- —
bbls. .....lb .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, b g s., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Soda sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.12.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .10
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works.. 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .07 - .10
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms.....lb.10.50 - —
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.10.50 - —
Sulphathiazole, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65

Soda sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash,[3] dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Wire enamel,[6] ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .22 - —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000-40,000 lbs., works.lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 1.80 - 1.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super. bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55

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Leather is vital...it keeps the wheels of industry turning, it keeps fighting men and machines "on the go." Vital to leather are Solvay alkalies and related products that help develop its inherent qualities. In war as in peace alkalies are indispensable!
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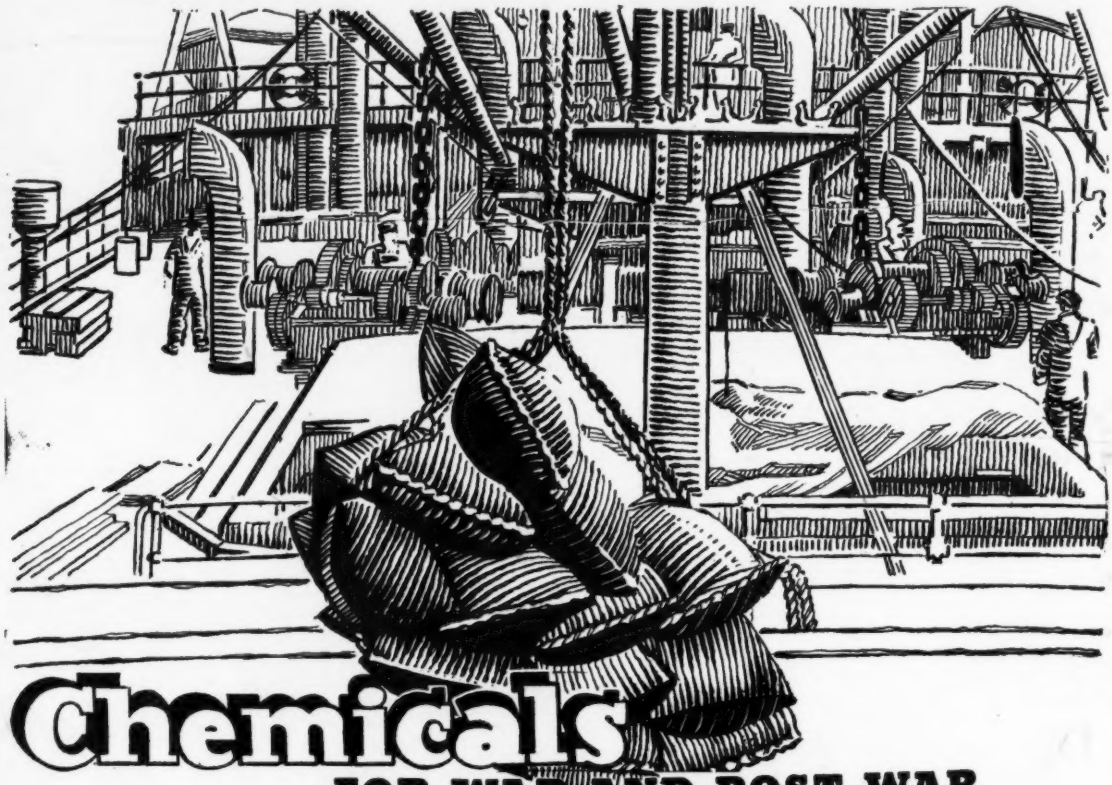
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE
SODIUM BICARBONATE
SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .14½- .16
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.06 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Wheat, think boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- .09½
Strontium oxalate, bbls., works, lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, bbls., c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms.. works..lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Styrchnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .99 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs., oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, 100-lb. dms., lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 4.50 - —
Sulphanilamid, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms., 1,000 - lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
Sulphur, refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
Refined sulphur in bbls., 25c. higher.
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l. works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal cms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., works, lb. .16 - .21
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .06 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $3.03 per ton.
Superphospate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
Superphosphate, triple, 40% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Sweet basil, bls., r.o.b. Calif..lb. .98 - .99

T

Talc, dom., aluminum-flake type, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.17.50 -43.00
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94% bgs., c.l., works, ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,6] edible, tanks.....lb. .09⅝- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08⅝- —
special, loose .....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat). dms., c.l..lb. .05⅝- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .06⅞- .07
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .07⅛- .07⅛
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.55 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.55 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk. Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,6] Brazil, bgs..lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs. .....lb No stocks.
Tar acid oil,[1,6] 15-18%, dms., c.i., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works .....gal. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara, powd., divd. N. Y.....ton.120.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs..... ...lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47⅝- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs., lb. .52⅝- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., lb. .75 - .80
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .28½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South .....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .54 - .60
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrallin, dms. .....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. .....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, lbs., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..lb. .82 - .84
Spanish, bls.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
Thymol, cns. .....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks.
Crystals,[6] bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Metal,[1,6] Straits .....lb. .52 - —
Oxide,[6] bbls. .....lb. .54 - .56
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,6] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, divd.....lb. .15½- .16¾
nonchalking,[1,6] bgs., c.l., divd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, divd..lb. .17 - .17¼
plain,[6] bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, divd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, divd....lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .06 - —
calcium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ¼c. higher, c.l., divd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns. .....lb. .78 - .82
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs.....lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol[3] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West Minnequa, Colo.gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, ret. dms., works, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West Minnequa, Colo.gal. .29½- —
Tonga,50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs. oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .27 - .32
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .96 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., divd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —



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Borax
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Cream of Tartar
Liquid Chlorine
Muriatic Acid
Nitric Acid
Silicon Tetrachloride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Sulphur
Sulphur Chloride
Sulphuric Acid
*Superphosphate
Tartar Emetic
Tartaric Acid
Textile Stripper
Titanium Tetrachloride

(*Items marked with star are sold on West Coast only.)

STAUFFER
CHEMICAL COMPANY

420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
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424 Ohio Bldg., Akron 8, O.—Orlando, Fla.
555 South Flower St., Los Angeles 13, Cal.
636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Cal.
North Portland, Oregon—Houston 2, Texas

Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
tanks lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, Zone 1, frt. alld. lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works. lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works. lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns. lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[6] bbls. lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root.[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2] 99-99.7%, dms., works. lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs. lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey lb. .12 - .12½
Haitian, New Orleans, bls. lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs. lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms. gal. .89 - .90
sulphate-wood, ret. dms., c.l., gal. .65½- .76
tanks gal. .67½- .62½
wood, d.d., dms., East gal. .65 - .70
tanks gal. .60 - —
steam-dist.,[1] ret. dms. gal. .80 - .83
tanks gal. .74 - .76

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs. lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts. ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts. ton. 77.50 -95.00
import, pure, cs. lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports. ton. 57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va. ton. 50.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3. ton. 112.80 - —
usual Atla. and Gulf ports, NH_3. ton. 116.80 - —
C and D prices are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .19 - .20

V

Valerian root, NF, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s. ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s. ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works. lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works. lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins. lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins. lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins. lb. 10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins. lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more. lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots. lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin tins, 25 lbs. or more. lb. 2.35 - —
lignin tins, 25 lbs. or more, lb. 2.35 - —
Venice turpentine, artif., cns. lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs. lb. .22 - .28
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., works. lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works. lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%. bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis. bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis. bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works. lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
E (see Alpha tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls. lb. .55 - .60
ton. 53.00 - —
Wattle bark,[1] E. African, bgs., f.a.s. ton. 53.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s. ton. 53.00 - —
extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .05¼- .06¼
tanks lb. .04¾- .05¼
solid, So. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock. lb. .0672- .0697
E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock. lb. .06595- .06845
Wax, Bayberry, bgs. lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton. lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton, lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, African, bgs., ton. lb. .40 - —
up to 1 ton lb. .41 - —
100-200 lbs. lb. .43 - —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton. lb. .44¾ Nom.
unbleachable, bgs., ton, lb. .41¼ Nom.
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton, lb. .53½- —
dics., bgs., tons lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton. lb. .57½ —
ctns., ton lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton. lb. .35 - .36
smaller lots. lb. .35½- .44½
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton. lb. .44 - —
smaller lots. lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots. lb. .72½- .81¼
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots. lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots. lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton. lb. .73½- —
smaller lots. lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton. lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots. lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton. lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots. lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton. lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots. lb. .82¼- .91¼
Wax, carnauba, yellow, No. 3 bgs., ton. lb. .79 - —
smaller lots. lb. .80 - .89
carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 135°-140° m.p., bgs., ton. lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots. lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15¼- .16
jobbing lots. lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton. lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots. lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs. lb. No stocks
Micro-crystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works. lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots. lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots. lb. .13 - .13¾
180°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots. lb. .16½- .17½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots. lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .28¾- —
Montan, domestic., bgs. lb. .30 - —
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton. lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots. lb. .50½- .61¾
refined, bgs., ton. lb. .62 - —
smaller lots. lb. .63 - .72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs. lb. .27 - .29
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .15 - .16
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more. lb. 2.60 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l. ton. 18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. ton. 20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l. ton. 21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. ton. 25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l. ton. 20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. ton. 21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l. ton. 22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. ton. 23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton. 24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. ton. 25.00 -29.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works. ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh., 99¾%, bgs., c.l. ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l. ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l. ton. 13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l. ton. 12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l. ton. 12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton. 14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. ton. 18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls. lb. .06 - .07
tin, natural, bgs. lb. .17 - .18
rossed, green, bls. lb. .26 - .28
Wild indigo root, bls. lb. .17 - .18
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls. gal. .70 - .75
Leaves, bls. lb. .14 - .16
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y. ton. 20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis. ton. 24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis. ton. 27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis. ton. 30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .20 - .23
Levant lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls. lb. .30 - .50

HERCULES CARBOY BOXES

THE extra protection of the "Hercules" is due to its patented cork-cushioning construction, which suspends the carboy and absorbs impact force. The result is a reduction in bottle-breakage to an absolute minimum. Cork-cushioning eliminates the need for additional packing material such as hay or wool, and thus reduces the weight. The snug shape and the cork resilience makes your packing problems a cinch! No skilled labor is required. Just drop the carboy in . . . it's packed!

SPECIFICATIONS

- Size shown—17½"x17½"x22"—for 13 gallon carboy.
- Furnished complete with carboy. Weight without carboy, approximately 41 lbs.
- Heavy corner posts and smooth specially selected wood. Compactly built for shipping purposes.
- Various Multiple Bottle Boxes available. Any style, type or capacity.
- Meets all requirements and tests of the I. C. C. and The Bureau of Explosives.

NATIONAL BOX AND LUMBER CO.
HOME OF HERCULES CARBOY BOXES • NEWARK 5, N. J.

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.	lb.	.24	- .25
Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylol,[4] (xylene), indus., ret., dms., works.	gal.	.32	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.27	- —
West, Minnequa, Col.	gal.	.27	- —
10°, ret., dms., works.	gal.	.35	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.30	- —
5°, ret., dms., works.	gal.	.42	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.37	- —
3°, ret., dms., works.	gal.	.47	- —
-tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.42	- —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J.	gal.	.26	- —
Xylidin, mixed. dms.	lb.	.85	- .86

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms.	lb.	.35	- —
90 B units, dms.	lb.	.45	- —
200 B units, dms.	lb.	.50	- —
300 B units, dms.	lb.	.60	- —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul.	lb.	.22	- —

Barium chromate price differentials on deliveries in the various other State and city zones are the same as those for chrome yellow, which are set forth below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.35	- 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs.	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.16	- —

Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas), 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	1.37	- —
primrose, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.75	- —
Lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies.	lb.	.55	- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.65	- —
sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works.	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.,	lb.	2.56	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.58	- —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., worth.	lb.	.04½-	.06½
yellow, bbls., works.	lb.	.02	- .02½
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0345-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0365-	—
Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05	- —
synth, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0685-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.071	- —
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	.15	- —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts.	lb.	.15	- —
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.35	- .36
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.21	- .25
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	3.00	- 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.25	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.30	- —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.26	- .27
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29	- —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.11¾-	.13½
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12¼-	.13¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12	- —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works.	lb.	.09¾-	.10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35	- —
dms.	lb.	.40	- —
kgs.	lb.	.37	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
gran., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
jars	lb.	.35	- .36
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works.	lb.	.0250-	—
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.33	- .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.1135-	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.	lb.	.16	- —
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.68	- 4.75
jars	lb.	4.40	- —
report).			
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.32	- .33
Metal,[1,2,3] (quotations in Protective Coatings market			
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.16	- .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, American process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
USP,[6] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾-	—

Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ¼c. higher. Bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.

Resinate,[6] 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms.,	lb.	.14½-	—
fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11	- .13
precipitated, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29	- —
ton lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.30	- —
smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.31	- —

USP (same prices as tech.).

Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., wks., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	3.40	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.15	- —
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.80	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.55	- —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.10	- —

Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.

Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
magnesium pigments, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —

Zinc sulphide Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher. Bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28	- .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.70	- —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.50	- 2.85
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼-	—
dlvd. Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07	- —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works.	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00	-100.00
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07	- —
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works,	lb.	1.80	- 2.00

Above All Else

One principle governs the production of St. Joe lead-free Zinc Oxides; it has always done so; it is, above all else, to make as nearly perfect a product as is humanly possible. The maintenance of that principle places responsibilities upon all in this organization—it inspires every operation of hand and machine. This insistence upon perfection is not the easiest way; it is, rather, the natural result of a policy established by the management of this company before the first ton of Zinc Oxide was produced. This policy has made the St. Joseph Lead Company's products famous for their consistent high quality among consumers of lead-free zinc oxides.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY

250 PARK AVE., NEW YORK, 17, N. Y.

MADE BY THE LARGEST PRODUCER OF LEAD IN THE UNITED STATES

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for February 5.

Trade Briefs

E. W. Lang has been appointed manager of the Wilkes-Barre district of the Cities Service Oil Company.

Alex C. Sommers has been appointed manager of the lubricants department of Richfield Oil Corporation, New York.

A. J. Donnelly, manager of industrial relations, has been made a director of General Petroleum Corporation, Los Angeles.

California Standard Oil Company's Richmond refinery has been awarded its fourth star to be added to the Army-Navy "E" Flag.

William F. Thiede has been promoted from assistant manager to manager of the New Jersey works of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Paul G. Blazer, chairman of the Ashland Oil & Refining Company, Ashland, Ky., has been named a director of the Cincinnati branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

Frontier Refining Company, Cheyenne, Wyo., will convert its present 100-octane plant at Cheyenne into a black oil manufacturing unit at a cost of more than $250,000.

Lt. Col. Henry Gilhouser, retired, who had been associated with Standard Oil Company of New York in the Phillipines, was among those released from Santo Tomas internment camp in Manila.

Union Oil Company of California has borrowed $12,000,000 in 2 percent promissory notes principally to make payment for Glacier Production Company, which it acquired from American Power and Light Company.

John R. Suman has been elected a vice-president and director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, effective February 1. He is vice-president and director of Humble Oil Refining Company, an affiliate of Standard of New Jersey.

Chemical Allocations

--Continued from page 7

Casein — Quarterly allocation reported in January.

Cellulose Acetate, Flake—February requests for cellulose acetate flake to be used in the manufacture of yarn and staple fiber were allocated in full, without regard to the availability of acetic anhydride. Photographic film allocation was in accordance with Limitation Order L-233. General civilian allocation under paragraph (f) was made, using production capacity as a basis.

Cellulose Acetate Butyrate Flake and Cellulose Acetate Propionate Flake—Some flake will reach civilian uses indirectly in February, subject to provisions of L-233 on photographic films. No material was allocated directly for civilian uses.

Cellulose Ester Sheets, Rods, Tubes and Molding Powder—Cellulose acetate and cellulose acetate butyrate molding powder: Although the quantities requested by producers for civilian distribution under paragraph (f) were allowed in full for February, there will only be sufficient flake available for approximately 1,800,000 pounds of molding powder. Cellulose acetate sheeting: Allocations to civilian end uses were allowed as follows:—Electrical parts, 97 percent; health, 0.4 percent; industrial safety goggles, 97 percent; transportation, 1.5 percent. A quantity of reject and scrap material has been allowed for end uses, with essentiality below the pattern for first-grade material. Allocations for general civilian use were made without consideration of suppliers' ability to obtain suitable raw materials; 40,000 pounds, included under paragraph (f), was designated specifically for protective envelopes, identification cards, and identification badges for war plants only.

Charcoal—Charcoal production in the principal producing districts of the country is still far below normal due to unimproved weather conditions. The Pennsylvania producers are still badly handicapped by a very heavy accumulation of snow and continuing snowstorms, while the Tennessee producers have been handicapped by heavy rains, making the roads into the forests impassable for motor trucking. To offset in part the shortage of several thousand tons in the February production, arrangements were made for shipment of the entire surplus production of kiln charcoal plants in the province of Quebec, Canada, to consumers within easy transportation range, from Detroit to Eastern Connecticut. It is thought that the requirements of all essential industries will be provided for. However, no charcoal is available for allocation for civilian use.

Chemical Cotton Pulp—Military requirements of chemical cotton pulp were met in full. Some reductions were made in civilian requests where inventory position justified. The chemical cotton pulp situation is becoming increasingly tight.

Chlorate Chemicals—Quarterly allocation—reported in January.

Chlorinated Paraffin—No requests for strictly civilian uses were allowed for February.

Chlorine—Quarterly allocation — reported in January.

Chrome Chemicals—Tanning: Military requirements were met in full and civilian needs were granted varying percentages, determined in conjunction with Textile, Clothing and Leather Bureau, WPB. The average was about 80 percent and the supply was, therefore, insufficient for all permissible soakings. Pigments: Allotments were consistent with requirements of Order M-370. Metal Treating and Plating: Minimum operating requirements for aircraft manufacture and similar uses were supplied. Approximately 2,000 pounds of chromic acid were allocated for fundamental hard chrome plating, such as is required on bearing surfaces in sealed refrigerator units, etc. Textiles: Civilian requirements were supplied in varying percentages depending upon essentiality of the end product. Woolens and work clothing were granted 80 percent and other uses slightly less. Chemical Manufacture: Requirements for chemicals going for military use were met in full. Civilian allotments continue on a reduced basis as follows:—Dyestuffs, 70 percent; reagents, 100 percent; flotation reagents, 100 percent; cellulose esters, 100 percent; match manufacture, 100 percent; glue, 100 percent; heliotropine, 25 percent; wood preservative, 60 percent; pharmaceuticals requiring sodium bichromate, 100 percent; pharmaceuticals requiring chromic acid were granted percentages depending on importance of end product. Corrosion Prevention: Essential requirements were met in full. Sodium or potassium bichromate were substituted for sodium chromate wherever possible.

Chrome Pigments—Initial allocations of zinc chromate and chromium oxide account for the full supply estimated to be made available in February, all for military use. The position in regard to Class A pigments which are under quotas is becoming increasingly tight due to large military "exempt orders" for the same types of pigments. There is no immediate relief in sight.

Cinchona Alkaloids—February requests were granted on the following basis:—Quinidine: Approximately a thirty-day supply was released for treatment of cardiac disorders. Small amounts of quinidine sulphate, quinidine alkaloids and dihydro-quinidine were released for conducting toxicity and clinical tests. Totaquine: Medicinal only (antimalarial): Requests were granted 100 percent for dosage forms and compounds. Quinine and Salts: Requests for ampule medication for treatment of malaria were granted 100 percent. Small amounts of quinine were released for research on the synthesis of quinidine from natural quinine and for antimalarial research.

Cinchonine—A few ounces were allocated for industrial use as laboratory reagent in tungsten analysis and for antimalarial research.

Cinchonidine—A small amount was released for research with regard to chronic toxicity of cinchona alkaloids.

Citric Acid—Citric acid was allocated to civilian use for the first quarter of 1945 as follows:—Chemical manufacture, 73 percent of requests; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 48 percent; foods and beverages, 32 percent.

Coaltar — Permission was granted for February use of crude coaltar (under Order M-297) as a substitute for fuel oil where the latter is not available; where relief is required for disposition of tar; and where crude tar is essential for specific purpose.

Copper Chemicals—Quarterly allocation not available.

Cresols and Cresylic Acid—Allocations for the month of February were as follows:—Orthocresol (domestic): Allocated for plastics and agricultural insecticides; denied for dyes and coumarin manufacture. Domestic meta-paracresol and cresylic acid: Allocated for tricresyl phosphate, ore flotation, plastics, medicinals, and preservatives; denied for textile agents, cleaning compounds, U.S.P. cresol and cresylic disinfectants, carbon remover, and all other civilian uses. Petroleum cresylic acid: Allocated for ore flotations, plastics, carbon remover, 227,000 pounds; disinfectants, 142,000 pounds; and miscellaneous uses, 52,000 pounds.

DDT—Small amounts were made available for experimentation in agriculture and other civilian fields.

Diacetone—Requests for diacetone for civilian uses for February were allocated as follows:—Brake fluid, 100 percent; drugs, 100 percent; lacquers and thinners, 50 percent; mesityl oxide, 50 percent; methyl pentanediol, 40 percent; plastics, 50 percent; shoe cements, 100 percent; shoe lacquers, thinners, cleaners, etc., 50 percent; textiles, 50 percent.

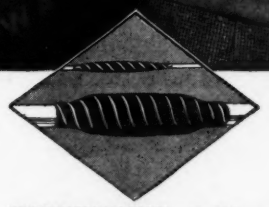
Dichlorostyrene — No allocations were made for civilian uses.

Diphenylamine—Requests for rubber chemicals, explosives and phenothiazine were allowed in full. Requests for other end uses were allowed as follows:—Dyestuffs, 29,000 pounds, 66 percent of requests; resins and plastics, 2,400 pounds, 50 percent; anti-oxidants, 2,250 pounds, 90 percent; smear No. 62, 5,850 pounds, 57 percent; miscellaneous, 500 pounds, 67 percent.

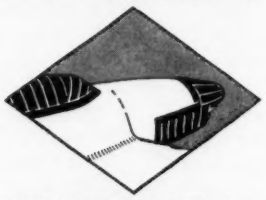
Emetine — Requests were granted 100 percent, for medicinal use only.

Ethyl Acetate—Protective coatings: Requests for the following end uses were allowed in full for February:—Arms, weapons, ammunition, aircraft, electrical and communication equipment, containers, packages and accessories; industrial machinery equipment, tools, health safety and scientific equipment, photographic material and equipment, printing inks, printing and publishing, and engraving accessories; public transportation, ambulances and new trucks; women's and infants' sanitary wear, non-allergic pillow cases and covers, surgical adhesive tape and plasters, baby carriage cloth, upholstery (vehicle), case cloth for safety scientific, precision and optical instrument cases, shoes and transmission belting; laundry equipment and accessories, refrigera-

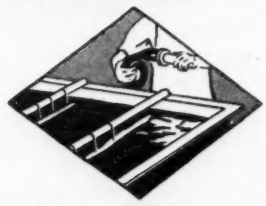
—Continued on page 39



FOR ELECTRICAL WORK—Mystik Tape protects wire against wear and abrasion, holds wiring in place, repairs cable, conduit, etc. Waterproof, long-wearing.



TO PROTECT FINE SURFACES—Mystik protects plastic noses of planes during shipment; likewise, can protect any fine surface against abrasion, dust and dirt during fabrication or shipment.



TO MASK FOR ELECTROPLATING—Mystik is used as a mask or shield in electroplating, engraving, embossing, spraying, sandblasting. It is tough, highly resistent to acids. Won't mar any surface.

For fiqhtinq *Funqus!*

This carton of radar equipment is headed for the South Pacific. There one of its greatest enemies will be *fungus*—which can attack and ruin it. That's why it is being sealed with MYSTIK Self-Stik CLOTH TAPE—the pressure-sensitive tape that is fungicide-treated!

Every component of MYSTIK—its waterproof backing, its famous self-stik adhesive and its cloth body—now is impregnated with a powerful fungicide.

But this important sealing operation only starts to tell the MYSTIK story. Production plants of every kind are finding more and more jobs for this versatile, rugged, tight-gripping tape. As a *tool*, it performs holding operations on the assembly line . . . as a *protector* it covers fine-finished surfaces of materials during fabrication or shipment . . . as a *mask* it works in paint shop and electroplating department . . . and it's the handiest item in the maintenance man's tool kit.

MYSTIK Tape applies fast, holds tight, strips off clean. Ask your distributor how it can go to work in your plant—to speed production and cut costs.

FREE—Sample roll of new fungicide-treated MYSTIK Cloth Tape and fact-filled literature. Write: Mystik Adhesive Products, 2629 N. Kildare, Chicago 39.

MYSTIK Self-Stik ADHESIVE PRODUCTS

SELF-STIK CLOTH AND PAPER TAPES, PROTECTIVE AND MASKING MATERIALS, WATERPROOF PACKAGING MATERIALS, SELF-STIK STENCILS

"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

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Volume 147 February 26, 1945 Number 9

Postwar Punitive Policy

The experience of the United States after the first world war in the realms of European politics was exactly what was to be expected of such a novice. The indications are that the United States learned little in that direction over the past twenty-odd years. Such impression has been inevitable from much that has been known of the actions of some assumingly neutral countries and the reasons why jeopardous conditions, especially in Spain and Argentina, have not been dealt with remedially.

In spite of existing agreements that refugee nazis will not be harbored in countries now posing as neutral, if there is to be a real clean-up after the war, it doubtless will be necessary for the United States to go after and get fugitive war criminals whatever that may entail for their hosts.

The postwar pronouncements from Yalta are encouraging for those who would assure the world that it will never again be forced into war. The news stories of atrocities should be guaranty enough that none will oppose any measure of extermination. The murders committed in prison-camps, the vows of youths of both sexes, the fact that nazism came after the first war world, the German declaration that Berlin must be taken over its dead women and children, that none are to seek safety—these make it painfully plain that it is a people, not only its current opportunist swayers, who must be reduced to military impotency and kept there. Whatever is true with respect to the Germans is doubly so with reference to the Japanese. And there must be no plenary indulgence for the Italians.

If the United States is to do its part for the future peace and security of the world, it will have to act in many instances alone. Whatever it has to do will have to be done promptly and effectively. The doing thereof cannot be left to Congress. In the light of past experience and of currently perceptible leanings, it is doubtful that even the decreeing of the nation's postwar punitive policy can be left to Congress with any degree of assurance that the muddling will ever go through. Military operations have been handicapped enough in the war by the manpower muddle; they will be no less necessary in the peace.

—O-P-D—

Congress Still Delinquent

Congress still dillydallies and shillyshallies with respect to extending selective service to the production needs of war. It continues to defer enactment of an adequate work-or-fight law, assumably in the hope that something miraculous may end the war before it must do what it should have done several years ago and what it set out professedly to do some weeks since. And yet this same Congress will insist upon having the final say in the arranging of the peace and the setting of the postwar policy. By the time it gets those things done, another war will be in the making.

Apologists for the congressional aversion toward placing warwork under selective service earnestly declare that the selective service and manpower officials are not competent to exercise "sweeping powers over the liberties of workers." How fine that must sound to those who die on Iwo Jima! How wonderful it is to know that only union leaders have that competence! What a commentary it is on representative government that Congress is unable, as well as unwilling, so to define the functioning of selective service for warwork that the rights of workers could not be jeopardized!

And this is the same Congress which is proceeding solemnly to order the drafting of nurses for war! Strange, is it not, that men and women can be compelled to fight for their country but cannot be compelled to work for it?

—O-P-D—

Replaced Materials

One of the most difficult phases of the problem of industrial transition from its big warjob to the bigger job of the years to follow will lie in the areas of materials now decimated by the stress of war. This is particularly true with respect to the materials formerly supplied in large volumes from the Orient—palm oil, coconut oil, tung oil, rubber, quinine.

While it is true that a large portion of the world's population must now get along without the products of these materials, the extent to which they have been replaced is far from negligible. How far this replacement will mean displacement will be of wide significance politically as well as economically.

—O-P-D—

Chemically Constructed Fuels

Sometime within the next decade science may have nullified today's popular and pertinent declaration that the nation which has the largest supply of petroleum can dominate the world economically —politically, too, if so inclined. The enormous, influential value thus attributed to petroleum derives from its usefulness as a producer of power for transportation. In this role, which has become increasingly of global influence through the successive decades of the present century, it is today unrivalled, but it is not without competition. And mechanical engineering, which has given it its greatest impetus, may reasonably be expected to lead the way of its waning value.

In the substitution of other fuels for those of petroleum derivation in the fields of transportation, chemistry will serve the new demands of mechanics as it has, with constant improvement, served to keep petroleum fuels at least abreast of engineering progress. Some look for new chemical fuel service in the fields of chemically treated coal. Others pin their faith on the development of noncyclic compounds of high oxygen content largely based on the products of agriculture. These seers, of course, base their expectations on the retention, in greatly improved type, of the popular internal-combustion engines. It is not easy to picture petroleum fuels' being superseded within those limitations until their cost has greatly been increased.

The new fuels will come largely on the demand of new engines. And it is in that direction that chemists and chemical engineers should look for opportunities, perhaps not too clearly defined. It is in that field that they should seek to develop closer and broader engineering relations with their science, to combine readily compatible chemical and mechanical possibilities for the better—and more profitable—service of mankind. Those possibilities are big in the fields of transportation. They will be big for quite a few years before the fuelless plane has pushed the rambling rocket successor of the horseless carriage as far into antiquity as the last-named shoved the surrey.

—O-P-D—

Evaluating Research

Laboratory research is likely to be crimped seriously in many places by the determination of the War Production Board to apply closer scrutiny and tighter control to the supplying of materials and equipment for such activity. It must be recognized also that more than a little influence toward this WPB step came by way of the opinion of the War Manpower Commission that men, as well as materials, were being used in laboratory operations, who would serve the nation to far better current, and perhaps future, advantage in other roles more closely related to the job of winning the war.

There can be no denying the value of laboratory research in terms of the future welfare of the country. There can be no denying that for much laboratory research currently in progress it would be very difficult to make a case supporting its value in any terms outside of pure science. Contributions to the scientific literature of the day testify plainly to that condition. Naturally it is difficult to defend such use in wartime of materials and men that are needed otherwise to assure the very existence of the nation.

All values are relative. In terms of the individual, the life of one soldier weighs down the discovery of a dozen dingbats for the convenience of those who survive. In terms of science, the value of the individual is very low. But, the human race is not yet composed of scientifically contrived robots, or of individuals capable of making optimum use of even the commonplace among scientific discoveries.

Laboratory research has a large value in terms of successful and speedy prosecution of the war. It is greatly to be desired that the decreeing of the War Production Board take cognizance of that value. It will be to the advantage of the board, of the nation, and of laboratory research itself in the long run if the last also is similarly motivated.

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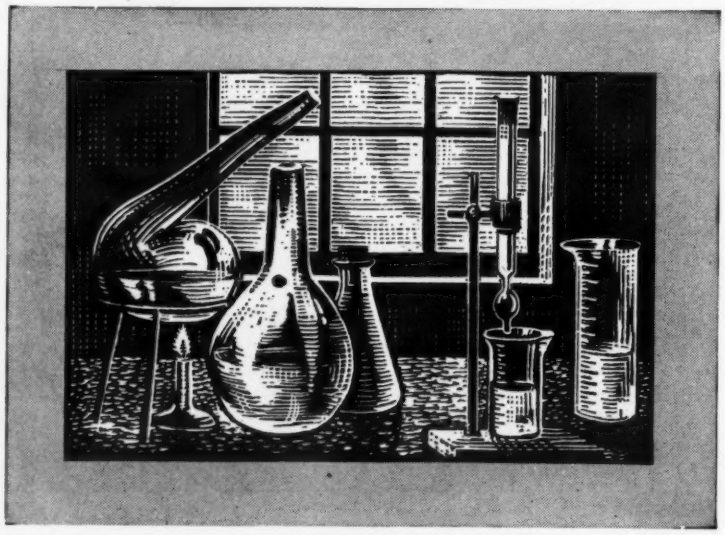

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Heavy Chemicals

Shipments of heavy chemicals moved out with a little more regularity last week. There was plenty of evidence that producers were behind contract schedules and a lot of February material is expected to come through in March. Even then, output will register considerably under demand. Buying interest, while a trifle spotty, was good in the aggregate. Combined efforts were made to dig out of the snowpile, but the shortage of available manpower has made normal restoration a slow process.

Renewal of government contracts with high priorities was probably the primary basis for most of the buying movement. Reports indicate that army and navy agencies have really turned on the heat for specialties and the actual volume of orders continued high while the backlog of orders kept piling up. The trend toward lower inventories seemed to be temporarily abandoned and so did the civilian desire to purchase from hand to mouth. It was admitted that the attitude of labor and the availability of manpower will be potent influences in the maintenance of chemical production.

Chromic acid advanced the full count permitted by the recent OPA ruling. About 11,000 tons of anhydrous hydrofluoric acid will be required for consumption this year over 1944. While some tankcar increases were noted, there were not nearly enough to make the industry's supply comfortable. The shortage has been keenly felt in the distribution of sulphuric acid, liquid soda, caustic and other important heavy chemicals. Calcium chloride remained swamped with orders with producers looking for no permanent improvement in supplies for a month or six weeks. The copper sulphate stockpile has been drained to the lowest level for this period, for many years.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 91.0 in the week ended Feb. 17, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 90.1 in the previous week and 89.2 percent a year ago.

Production and supply figures in the following market reports were released by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB unless otherwise specified.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Chromic acid, ¾c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.0	169.0	169.0	170.6

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Ammonia — December production reached 50,833 tons of synthetic anhydrous 100 percent NH_3, compared with 49,721 tons in November. Stocks at the end of December were 6,120 tons against 5,064 tons at the close of the preceding month.

Bleaching Powder—Output in December amounted to 2,466,000 pounds against 2,680,000 pounds in November. Supplies at the end of December, 993,000 pounds, compared with 1,080,000 pounds at the close of November.

Calcium Carbide—Production during December was 63,713 tons against 65,806 tons in November. Stocks at the end of December were 30,582 tons, compared with 32,705 tons at the close of the preceding month.

Calcium Hypochlorite — December output of true 70 percent available chlorine was 1,214,000 pounds against 1,152,000 pounds in the preceding month. Stocks at the close of December were 784,000 pounds against 671,000 pounds at the end of November.

Calcium Phosphate—Monobasic production in December was 4,461,000 pounds, compared with 5,949,000 pounds in November. Stocks at the close of December were 5,195,000 pounds against 5,653,000 pounds at the end of the preceding month. Output of dibasic amounted to 4,248,000 pounds, compared with 3,910,000 pounds in November. Stocks at the end of December were 2,699,000 pounds against 2,481,000 pounds at the close of the preceding month.

Carbon Dioxide—Production of the liquid and gas for December was 19,142,000 pounds against 21,657,000 pounds in November. Stocks at the close of December were 2,833,000 pounds, compared with 2,351,000 pounds at the close of the preceding month. Production of solid, dry ice for December was 42,781,000 pounds against 48,409,000 pounds in November. Stocks at the close of the month were 5,978,000 pounds, compared with 6,910,000 pounds at the end of November.

Chlorine—December production was 104,339 tons, compared with 101,999 tons for the preceding month. Stocks at the close were 6,506 tons, against 5,059 tons at the close of November.

Feldspar—Supply, produced principally in North Carolina, is threatened because of the shortage of manpower, trucks and tires, according to WPB. Producers are practicing conservation by using smaller-sized tires and by pooling trucks. A flotation plant, now under construction, will make more feldspar available. Production in New England is also hampered by the shortage of labor.

Fluorspar—Acid grade material is in adequate supply at the present time. Domestic production as well as imports from Mexico and Newfoundland have kept the market's inventory position easy.

Soda Ash—Production of light ash during December was 197,315 tons, compared witht 197,154 tons in November. Stocks at the close of the month were 33,923 tons against 24,802 tons in November. Dense output in December was 124,019 tons compared with 124,415 tons in November. Stocks at the close of December were 24,238 tons against 14,923 tons at the end of the preceding month.

Soda, Caustic—Electrolytic production in December amounted to 103,708 tons of liquid and 18,643 tons of solid. Output in November was 99,428 tons of liquid and 16,837 tons of solid. Lime soda production in December was 62,354 tons of liquid and 19,506 tons of solid. November output was 59,314 tons of liquid and 18,390 tons of solid. Combined stocks at the end of December were 63,916 tons against 57,479 tons at the end of November.

Acids

Chromic—OPA ruling has allowed an advance of ¾c. a pound for this acid. The carlot price is now 17c. a pound and the less-than-carlot price range is from 17½c. to 19c. a pound, depending upon the size of order.

Hydrofluoric—WPB stated that approximately 36,200 tons of anhydrous will be required in 1945, compared with 25,256 tons called for last year. It was the trades' opinion that allocations of the anhydrous grade should be continued for the time being, but it was recommended that the end-use restrictions be liberalized as soon as the production capacity is sufficiently expanded to satisfy military and essential civilian demands.

Muriatic — December recorded a slight decline in output, probably on account of the holiday. Production was 33,975 tons, compared with 35,106 tons in November. Stocks at the end of December were 3,522 tons, against 3,590 tons at the close of the preceding month.

Nitric—Production in December was 41,328 tons, compared witht 42,571 tons in November. Stocks of at the close of the month were 2,380 tons, against 6,249 tons at the end of November.

Oxalic—Shipments came through the snowpiles in better volume, but not up to normal. No easement could be noted in either the demand or the supply position. Production was reported sold well into the Spring months, while spot inventories remained at a low level.

Phosphoric — Output for December was placed at 58,364 tons of 50 percent H_3PO_4, compared with 54,626 tons in

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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November. Stocks on hand at the end of the month were 12,970 tons, against 11,684 tons at the end of November.

Sulphuric—An increase in output was registered in December. Production amounted to 853,254 tons, compared with 820,958 tons in November. Stocks at the end of December were 253,479 tons, against 216,230 tons at the close of November.

Chemical Allocations

—Continued from page 33

tion and coolers, hardware, locks, heating equipment, plumbing, baby carriages, clocks, buttons, buckles, map and chart holders and covers. No other civilian end uses were allowed. Other purposes: Requests were allowed in full for acetic acid concentrate, ethyl acetoacetate, cellulose acetate plastics, drugs and pharmaceuticals, denaturants, research, resins, cleaning and degreasing and food flavor; 92 percent of requests for cements and adhesives were allowed.

Ethyl Alcohol—The general allocation pattern for ethyl alcohol in February allowed applicants to receive one-twelfth of the total amount allocated during 1944 for the same end uses in Groups A, E and G; and almost without exception granted in full all reasonable requests for Group D end uses. The following quantities were allocated for indirect military and civilian purposes (gallons):—General coatings and solvents, 49,000; adhesives, 30,000; inks and duplicating fluids, 14,200; nitro cellulose and lacquers, 402,100; shellac and resins, 398,260; basic medicinal chemicals, 243,200; drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, 200,500; food products, 62,300; vinegar, 224,300; preservatives and cleaning, 28,000; chemical products (not elsewhere classified), 825,100; acetaldehyde, 3,498,000; acetic acid, 1,585,600; ethers, 278,500; ethyl acetate, 868,700; ethyl chloride, 1,636,000; other ethyl esters, 195,900; ethylene dibromide, 295,600; nitro cellulose (dehydration), 304,500; manufacture of plastics and synthetic resins, 714,800; and mechanical processes and uses, 208,342. Some end use groups were processed as paragraph (f) items under Order M-300. A specific amount of alcohol was released to producers for distribution to fulfill requests for candy glazes, toiletries and cosmetics, oral antiseptics and rubbing alcohol compounds. The amount of alcohol released for candy glazes, oral antiseptics and rubbing alcohol compounds represented approximately one-third of the quantity allocated for these end uses during the fourth quarter of 1944. The amount of alcohol authorized for toiletries and cosmetics is approximately 10 percent less than that authorized for the same end uses during January. Suppliers were authorized to make deliveries of alcohol to users who filed properly executed certificates other than for paragraph (f) end uses in an amount equal to one-third of the total quantity authorized and released for the end use groups during the fourth quarter of 1944. During January producers were authorized to make deliveries with the exception of paragraph (f) items on certified orders equal to the amount of their requests. It was necessary to cut back authorizations to producers since requests for deliveries under certification have markedly increased for February, over and above the amounts for the same end use groups during January and during the fourth quarter of 1944. Authorizations under the several end use classifications follow (in gallons): —Group A, 637,200; Group D, 108,700; Group E, 59,500; Group G, 107,900.

Ethyl Cellulose—Allocations to civilian end uses in February were as follows:—Sterilizable adhesive bandage and x-ray screen cement, 100 percent of request; photo-stripping solution and ceramic labeling compound, 100 percent of previously established usage. Small quantities were allowed for experimental and development work in essential uses.

Formaldehyde—Formaldehyde was allocated on a basis of 50 percent to the following end uses:—Textiles, rubber chemicals, leather, dyes and intermediates, disinfectants and germicides, embalming fluid, paper, miscellaneous resins, adhesives, drugs and pharmaceuticals, photographic chemicals, metal treating, protective coatings, explosives, fungicides and insecticides and miscellaneous uses.

Furfural—All civilian requests for February were granted in full.

Gasoline Gum Inhibitors—All civilian requirements for gasoline gum inhibitors were allocated 100 percent for February.

Glycols—Ethylene Glycol: Civilian requests for the manufacture of antifreeze were allowed according to arranged schedules. All other civilian requests were allowed. Mixed Glycols: All civilian requests were granted. Triethylene Glycol: All civilian requests were granted.

Glycol Ethers—Civilian requests for allocations of the various ethers were granted for February as indicated: Monoethyl ether of ethylene glycol, 738,800 pounds (50 percent of requests); monomethyl ether of ethylene glycol, 114,000 pounds, 60 percent; monobutyl ether of ethylene glycol, 377,600 pounds, 30 percent; monoethyl ether of diethylene glycol, 100 percent.

Hexahydric Alcohols—All civilian requests for crystalline and technical d-sorbitol and for mannitol were granted for February.

Hexamethylenetetramine — Allocations for February were held to the minimum required for the phenolics allocations.

Higher Aliphatic Alcohols—Lauryl Alcohol: Civilian requests were denied for textile chemicals and other detergents. Civilian requests were allowed as follows:—Industrial detergents and fine chemicals, 21 percent of requests; miscellaneous, 25 percent; pharmaceuticals and dodecyl mercaptan, 100 percent. Capryl alcohol, mixed higher aliphatic alcohols, oleyl alcohol, n-decanol, n-octanol: All requests were granted in full. 2-Ethyl Hexanol: All civilian requests were granted in full with the exception of requests for manufacture of other detergents which were allowed 30 percent.

Hydrofluoric Acid, Anhydrous—All requirements for anhydrous hydorfluoric acid were allocated in full for the month of February.

Ipecac—Requests for February were granted 100 percent for medicinal use only.

Isobutyl Alcohol—The following essential civilian requests were granted for February:—Hydraulic brake fluids, 90 percent; rayon lubricants, 100 percent; dyes and penetrants, 50 percent; miscellaneous, 50 percent. All other requests were denied.

Isopropyl Acetate—February requests under Groups J and K as identified in WPB I 1943 were denied. All other requests were granted in full.

Isopropyl Alcohol—99 percent Isopropyl Alcohol: The following civilian requests for February were denied:—Cleaners and removers, cosmetics, hospital sheeting, rubbing alcohol, shoe adhesives and sock linings, shoe cleaners and polish, technical coatings, window cleaners, transportation and furniture. Requests for small orders were cut in half. All other requests were granted in full. 91 Percent Isopropyl Alcohol: Allocations to rubbing alcohol were granted in nominal amounts; requests for anti-freeze were granted in line with L-51 quotas and all other requests were granted in full.

Lactic Acid—All February requests were allocated in full.

Maleic Anhydride—February requests were allowed as follows:—Abrasives, 150 pounds (50 percent of requests); experimental uses, 7,885 pounds, 72 percent; phenolic resins, 21,500 pounds, 68 percent; vinyl resins, 2,790 pounds, 48 percent; polystyrene, 18,000 pounds, 85 percent; zinc chromates, 2,400 pounds, 48 percent; oil demulsifying agents, 1,150 pounds, 100 percent; oil additives, 5,875 pounds, 95 percent; polyacrylic resins, 1,200 pounds, 80 percent; pharmaceutical, 575 pounds, 100 percent; rubber, 500 pounds, 100 percent; organic pigments, 200 pounds, 66 percent; phthalic alkyds,

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86,793 pounds, 72 percent; toluene purification, 3,325 pounds, 100 percent; substituted oils, 9,990 pounds, 40 percent; tanning agents, 10,000 pounds, 100 percent; wetting agents, 15,290 pounds, 68 percent; maleic resins, 396,245 pounds, 52 percent. Requests for use in cellophane manufacture were denied.

Metallic Sodium—Very few uses received all of the material requested for February. Dyes received 40 percent, sodium peroxide 35 percent, sodium cyanide 60 percent, and as in past months the uses of menthol, synthetic perfumes and civilian pharmaceuticals received nothing.

Methanol Wood Distilled Denaturing Grade 95 to 97 Percent—Requests for wood distilled denaturing grade and 95 to 97 percent for civilian uses were granted in full. Requests for antifreeze were granted in line with L-51 quotas.

Methanol, Synthetic—Civilian requests for synthetic methanol were allocated as follows:—Photographic products, drugs and pharmaceuticals and extraction and solvent uses, 100 percent of requests; dimethyl aniline sufficient to balance aniline allotment, 26,680 gallons; dyes and dye intermediates, 50 percent; wood stains and protective coatings, 20 percent; all others, 75 percent. Requests for antifreeze were granted in line with L-51 quotas.

Methylethylkeytone—The following essential civilian requests were granted for February: Vinylite coatings, 15 percent; aromatic chemicals, 50 percent; cellulose acetate sheets, 30 percent; all other civilian uses were denied.

Methylisobutylketone — While civilian furniture and transportation maintenance were granted only 50 percent of requests for February, and nonclassifiable miscellaneous lacquers were denied, all other civilian requests were granted in full.

Naphthalene—Allowed for phthalic anhydride; beta naphthol, other dye intermediates (723,000 pounds), other uses, and agricultural insecticides.

Naphthenic Acid and Naphthenates—Initial February allocations of metallic naphthenates for the following civilian end uses were: Mildew-proofing and fungicides, 400 pounds; emulsifiers and demulsifiers, etc., 3,413 pounds; core oil, molding compounds, 1,040 pounds; printing inks, 4,020 pounds; wood preservatives, 11,657 pounds; cutting oils, 3,000 pounds; driers, 14,554 pounds; extreme pressure lubricants, 79,750 pounds; pigments, 400 pounds; rust preventives, 691 pounds; miscellaneous, 1,000 pounds.

Allotments for fungicides, civilian driers and miscellaneous items were the most severely cut, the percentages allocated representing 20.0, 12.4 and 30.3 respectively of the requests received.

Niacinamide — All civilian requests were granted in full.

Nicotimic Acid—All civilian requests were granted in full.

Paraformaldehyde — Paraformaldehyde was allocated on a basis of 50 percent to the following end uses: Adhesives, disinfectants and germicides, dyes and intermediates, metal treating, paper, photographic chemicals, protective coatings, textiles and miscellaneous uses.

Pentaerythritol—The supply situation in regard to the technical grade of pentaerythritol has become much more tight. Only 30 percent of the most essential group of civilian requirements were approved for February. All other civilian requests were denied.

Perchlorethylene and Trichlorethylene—Virtually the entire production of both perchlorethylene and trichlorethylene goes into direct military uses or for degreasing of metals for the various military programs. None was allocated in February for fire extinguishers. 85,200 pounds of perchlorethylene and 181,000 pounds of trichlorethylene went into the rubber program. 26,720 pounds of perchlorethylene and 1,300 pounds of trichlorethylene were allocated for drugs and pharmaceuticals.

Peroxygen Chemicals — Hydrogen peroxide: Civilian requests were granted on the basis of 33 percent of average base period use with the exception of allotments to the food, gelatin and fur carrotting industries which were allowed 75 percent.

Sodium peroxide: All civilian uses, with the exception of reagent chemicals, were denied.

Sodium perborate: All civilian uses, with the exception of pharmaceuticals and reagent chemicals, were denied.

Phenol—February requests were allowed for oil additives, 100 percent; oil refining, 79 percent; triphenyl phosphate (subject to M-183); other plasticizers, 77 percent; plastics, 76 percent (subject to M-246); salicylates, 84 percent; other medicinals, 72,000 pounds; chlorinated phenols, 65 percent; disinfectants and insecticides, 85 percent (212,000 pounds); dyes and inks, 44 percent, 131,000 pounds; chemical manufacturing, 60 percent, 403,000 pounds; p-t-butylphenol; p-t-amylphenol; and bis-phenol, 60 percent.

Phenolic Resins—Molding powder: Allocations for phenolic resin molding compound were allowed for February as follows:—Industrial and electrical equipment, motor construction, safety equipment, printing plates, textile equipment, railroad and motor bus transportation equipment, 80 percent; medical and sanitation supplies and other essential civilian, 35 percent; civilian wiring devices, 70 percent; automotive and tractor ignition and other parts, 80 percent; agricultural equipment other than tractors, 50 percent; knobs and handles for building hardware, pots and pans, etc., 25 percent. Requests were denied for new molding compound for closures, buttons, electric iron parts, washing machine parts, vacuum cleaner parts and other domestic appliance parts, office supplies, radio cabinets, fishing reels, camera cases and parts, trays and containers. Laminating: The following civilian uses were granted in full: Electrical insulation parts, mechanical and structural uses, safety helmets, industrial maintenance, repairs and operating supplies for industrial plants, mines, railroads and utilities, etc., fluorescent lamp bases, corrosion resistant parts, and gears, gear blanks and sheet material. Requests for the following uses were denied: Table tops for cafeterias, hospitals, inspection unit tops and burial caskets. Protective coatings: Civilian requests for protective coating A resins were denied except for a few essential uses such as food containers and eletrical insulation. Requests for resins containing amyl phenol were allowed 100 percent through Group G only of Direction 2 of Order M-300. Of the civilian requests for protective coatinf B resins, a total of 590,699 pounds were granted as follows:—Aircraft, 618 pounds, 100 percent of requests; transportation, 124,118 pounds, 59 percent; electrical and communication equipment, 20,083 pounds, 90 percent; industrial machinery tools and equipment, 163,784 pounds, 96 percent; textiles and .eather, 4,388 pounds, 6 percent; health, safety and scientific equipment, 2,739 pounds, 98 percent; photographic material and equipment, 60 pounds, 100 percent; printing inks, printing and accessories, 120,110 pounds, 79 percent; office supplies and equipment, 7,473 pounds, 97 percent; furniture, 46,457 pounds, 29 percent; laundry, kitchen and refrigeration equipment, 5,724 pounds, 92 percent; building materials and buildings, 5,239 pounds, 1 percent; containers, packages and accessories, 57,583 pounds, 97 percent; miscellaneous (unclassifiable), 32,323 pounds, 2 percent. Specialties: Requests for the following specialty uses were allowed in full:—Abrasives, bonded asbestos, electrical, adhesives, paper, leather and cloth coatings, rubber, synthetic rubber, pitch and asphalt, jigs, dies and fixtures, industrial heat insulation, textile equipment, water purification, oil-well equipment, and toilet seats. Adhesives: All civilian uses including furniture and miscellaneous plywood were cut 50 percent.

Phosphate Plasticizers — Tricresyl phosphate: Civilian requests for inks were cut 50 percent. A very small amount was allowed for important in dustrial lacquers, textile coatings, synthetic rubber, adhesive and misc. purposes.

Triphenyl phosphate; di-phenyl mono (ortho xenyl) phosphate and di (ortho xenyl) mono phenyl phosphate: All civilian requests were denied.

Phosphorus — Requests for phosphorus during the month of February were granted in full for mining flotation, bomber plastics, phosphate plasticizers, bearing metals, sulfa drugs, petroleum refining, matches and fire retardants. Other requests allowed were: Acid leavening, 1,597,000 pounds, 90 percent requests; beverages, 140,000 pounds, 65 percent; other food, 466,000 pounds, 75 percent; dentifrices, 75 percent; pharmaceuticals 195,000 pounds,

—Continued on page 57

Behind the headlines are the markets of tomorrow! Disasters like these have led to intensified research in the field of FIREPROOFING, WATERPROOFING and MILDEWPROOFING fabrics and other materials. The crucial exigencies of our world-wide war have given added impetus to this battle. Fire and water are the enemies in an undeclared war that is waged eternally.

Today NAYLEE NAYPAR-CHLORINATED PARAFFIN is helping safeguard Allied lives and millions and millions of yards of canvas, duck and other fabrics for the Armed Forces against the ravages of fire, water and mildew.

Tomorrow NAYPAR will help protect many different types of products from these same destructive forces.

Now—is the time to plan, research and develop the vast possibilities of NAYPAR. It can be easily and quickly compounded with pigments and film formers to give continuous coating in one operation. NAYPAR is stable and miscible with a wide variety of solvents and compatible with many resinous plastics and film forming materials.

Its successful use in lacquer and paints, plastics and synthetic rubber along with every type of textile, would indicate a wide field of uses for NAYPAR. Consult us with your problem — our chemists may be able to help you to determine the suitability of NAYPAR to your product. Write for FREE, informative booklet giving complete technical information.

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Helium Commercial Use Doubled in 1944

OPD Washington Bureau

With the increased use of helium gas for welded magnesium and aluminum-magnesium alloys in aircraft plants and for many other industrial and scientific purposes, the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior last year shipped more than twice as much of this gas to commercial distributors as it did in 1943, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has announced.

A total of 2,187,205 cubic feet of helium went to commercial distributors from the Bureau of Mines producing plants in the 1944 fiscal year, as compared with 1,059,655 cubic feet the previous year, the secretary revealed. In addition, many other millions of feet were earmarked for the Navy's anti-submarine blimps, for the Army and for Weather Bureau meteorological balloons, with the Bureau of Mines more than meeting all the requirements of these agencies.

Last year's commercial or non-military shipments from the bureau's plants in the southwest were nearly thirty times as large as those of the pre-war year of 1938, and Secretary Ickes assured users of helium that more will be available for non-military purposes in 1945.

POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE
(Red Prussiate of Potash)

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CERAMIC COLOR AND CHEMICAL MFG. CO., 1000 13th St., New Brighton, Pa.

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DEMSEE ASSOCIATES
PENNSYLVANIA BLDG. • PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

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CALCINED MAGNESIA— for neoprene compounding
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Other quaternary salts can be supplied
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FLAKE and SOLID
SODIUM SULFIDE
60-62%
BARIUM CHEMICALS
Manufactured by
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Get Greater
Repellency and AA Kill
Use VELSICOL

AR-50
FOR HOUSEHOLD SPRAYS

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FOR CATTLE SPRAYS

Completely effective sprays must have high repellency as well as AA Kill. Velsicol AR-50 and AR-60 assure your sprays superior power and performance in the control of harmful insects.
Vital statistics from Peet-Grady tests indicate the outstanding excellence of Velsicol sprays. Actual fly count on University experimental farms has proved that Velsicol AR-60 blends kill more flies and have greater and longer lasting repellency than competing sprays. Velsicol sprays remain stable in all types of containers for extended periods of time.

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YOUR SUPPLY OF ROTENONE
FOR AGRICULTURAL DUSTS AND SPRAYS

Velsicol AR-60-Rotenone combinations will improve your agricultural dusts and sprays. Because of its remarkable solvent power for derris root and cubé, Velsicol AR-60 makes your available Rotenone supply go three to four times as far as less active solvents. The high solvency of AR-60 leaches out the vital Rotenone particles, spreads them over a greater surface, and thus increases their effectiveness. In addition, AR-60 contributes its own very substantial toxic action against a wide variety of injurious insects. AR-60 also is compatible with other toxicants commonly used in agricultural dusts and sprays. Write now for samples and complete information!

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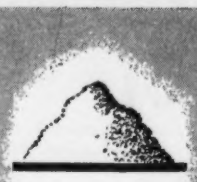
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

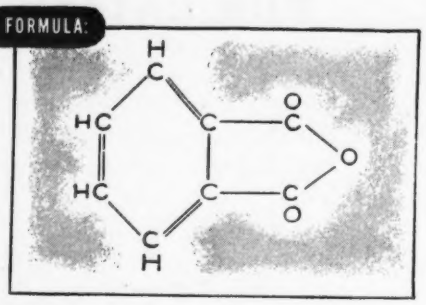


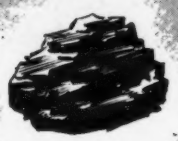
DEFINITION: Phthalic anhydride is the anhydride of phthalic acid (ortho dicarboxylic acid of benzene). It is a pure white chemical raw material in the form of small, free-flowing flakes.

HISTORY: Laurent and Marignac first obtained phthalic anhydride by warming phthalic acid with acetyl chloride.

FORMULA:

$C_8H_4O_3$





SOURCES: Phthalic acid was formerly prepared by oxidizing naphthalene with concentrated sulfuric acid in the presence of a small amount of mercury or mercuric sulfate. The anhydride is now manufactured catalytically by passing heated air and naphthalene vapor over vanadium pentoxide.

CHARACTERISTICS: Phthalic anhydride forms, on sublimation, long, tough crystalline needles which are slightly soluble in cold water and quite readily soluble in hot water to form phthalic acid. Minimum solidification point 130.5°C; boiling point 284°C.

USES: A raw material for many ester-type plasticizers for lacquers and industrial finishes. Basic material for anthraquinone, dyes, phenolphthalein, etc. Used in making synthetic alkyd resin finishes.

GRADES: Pure white flakes shipped in wooden barrels — even net weight 275 lbs. and in multiwall paper bags — even net weight 80 lbs.

NOTE: Deliveries today are restricted by the primary requirements of phthalic anhydride for war uses.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Delayed shipments came forward in a little better volume last week. It is believed some time will elapse before deliveries will match schedules but some progress was made under none too favorable weather conditions and a shortage of manpower. The military and civilian call for benzol continued exceedingly active while demand for naphthalene widened the margin over productive capacity. There was no less interest in toluol or xylol. Under these conditions, the available supply of these coaltar chemicals remained definitely tight while products dependent upon such materials as a base reflected the stringency.

Backed by a strong military demand, the amount of material for civilan use has continued limited. This condition has existed for many months and promises to continue until military developments permit a loosening of government demand. This can only be brought about by the ending of hostilities in Europe. Hydrogenated solvents; intermediates and dyestuffs while of lesser productive volume have followed in the wake of the basic coaltar chemicals and the overall picture presented a tight supply condition with possibilities of becoming still tighter.

Steel operations for the week beginning February 19 were scheduled at 96.4 percent of the increased ingot capacity, compared with a revised figure 91 4 percent for the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated revised rate was 91½ percent. The current schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,765,700 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,673,900 tons for the previous week and 1,750,000 tons for the corresponding week in 1944.

Basic Products

Benzol — Possibly, slight improvement in the movement of material from plants but deliveries in most instances are delayed and the problem of securing tankcars has become more acute. Demand continued heavy for military and essential civilian uses while the supply position gave no evidence of relaxing from its former tight condition.

Coaltar — Aside from the call from regular consumers, inquiry for specific essential uses continued to reach the market and demand for fuel purposes was also more pronounced as a result of the extreme cold in isolated areas where other fuel products were scarce.

Creosote Oil — Demand for wood processing both from government and civilian sources remained sufficient to keep inventories relatively low. Domestic output remained the sole source of supply.

Cresylic Acid and Cresols — Steady inquiries of miscellaneous character continued to reach these markets. The call for manufacture of tricresyl phosphate remained heavy while plastics, insecticides and preservatives were all represented in the current movement. The position continued firm and tight.

Naphthalene — Reported definitely tight under a consuming demand that consistently holds above the limit of production. Allocations covered the most essential wants but there were holes that could have been filled with a lot of material if the same were available. The outflow from plants showed improvement compared with the previous week.

Phenol — Only enough of this material to satisfy the most essential requirements. Stringency in benzol checked any expansion in output while demand remained heavy for miscellaneous requirements.

Toluol—Heavy demand for military use continued to cutback material for civilan requirements. Only high priority orders received WPB decree. No easement in supply situation in sight.

Xylol—Production pressed to meet military and essential civilian requirements. The plant movement favored betterment but shipments have been aggravated by the shortage of tankcars.

Chicago, Feb. 23—Demand for representative grades of coaltar bases is holding up well, with no indications of any letup in interest of buyers. Current inquiry for additional material is coming in from buyers. Benzol was steady and firm. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 28c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Hydrogenated Solvents

Demand seemed to be edging ahead of production for these solvents. In some quarters the call for cyclohexanone was said to have exceeded the supply limit. This has naturally put pressure on cyclohexanol and the entire list seemed to be leaning toward a tighter supply condition. The government was reported behind the demand for certain specific uses.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Military requirements accounted for a large part of production and the movement in this direction was of better volume than a week ago. Manufacturers of dyestuffs, intermediates and pigments had a fair amount of their requirements covered. Production was not sufficient to ease the supply situation and the market closed tight and firm.

Benzidin Base—Reported in short supply. Production limited through restricted manpower and difficulty in securing basic materials in quantities sufficient to increase output.

Dimethylanilin — Tight position of basic material held down production while demand for military and civilian uses was reported active. Market condition firm.

Diphenylamine — Demand reported active from manufacturers of rubber chemicals. Steady inquiry also noted for use in synthetic resins, explosives and dyestuffs. Price structure remained firm.

Nitrobenzene — Production found ready use for military and essential civilian requirements. Production restricted through stringency in basic material.

Paradichlorobenzene—Supply continued short with market position definitely tight and no apparent sign of easement until there is some breakdown in the movement of benzol. Insecticides demand active.

Phthalic Anhydride—Demand running considerably in excess of production which has made market position exceedingly tight. No improvement in supply condition expected until output is increased.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic — Stringent conditions current in phthalic anhydride have necessarily restricted production of anthranilic acid while demand for dyestuffs has continued active. Short available supplies have held the market in a definitely tight position.

Broenner's — Shipments to regular consumers have accounted for the current movement. The absence of any surplus stocks has kept the supply position tight.

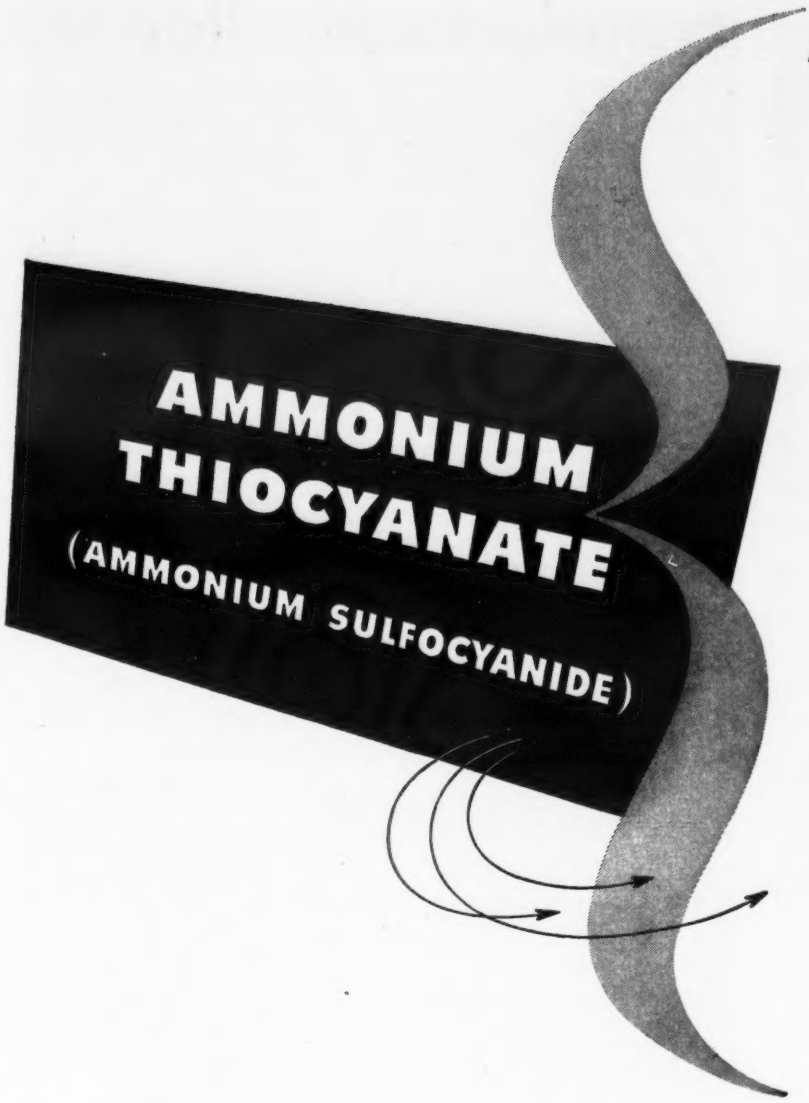
Fumaric—Heavy demand for use in the manufacture plastics and synthetic resins has taken care of most of the production. No easement could be noted in the supply situation.

Gamma—Makers of intermediates and dyestuffs have steadily consumed production and prevented any increase inventories. The market has maintained its firm position.

Maleic—No relaxation in the extent of inquiry could be reported. Producers of synthetic resins were using all they could get while there were plenty of miscellaneous inquiries waiting to be filled.

Picramic—Production found a ready outlet in the cement, dyestuff and

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.



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(Ammonium Sulfocyanide)

in organic synthesis

OPD—2-26-1945 43

Here is an ammonium salt with interesting possibilities introduced by the thiocyanate group.

It has a behavior similar to other ammonium salts, but also brings you all the variations of the thiocyanate group. This group is remarkably stable and, in many reactions, resembles the halogens.

Koppers is producing technical grade ammonium thiocyanate crystals in commercial quantities, priced to encourage your consideration.

Test samples and other information sent on request.

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212 N. St. George St., Allentown, Pa.

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended Feb. 17 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	1,198,573
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	28,447,268
Benzol	gals.	3,584,818
Coaltar	gals.	13,298,520
Creosote oil	gals.	740,092
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,757,717
Phenol	lbs.	208,151
Toluol	gals.	716,964
Xylol	gals.	161,895

resin industries. Supplies were kept at an exceedingly low level.

Coaltar Colors

Delayed shipments came through in better volume although the movement could not be described as normal. Government requirements have taken a lot of output while the textile and woolen inquiry remained steady. Production was as great as regulations, manpower and basic materials would permit.

Trade Briefs

Research Products Company, Torrance, Calif., is preparing plans for the construction of a laboratory building.

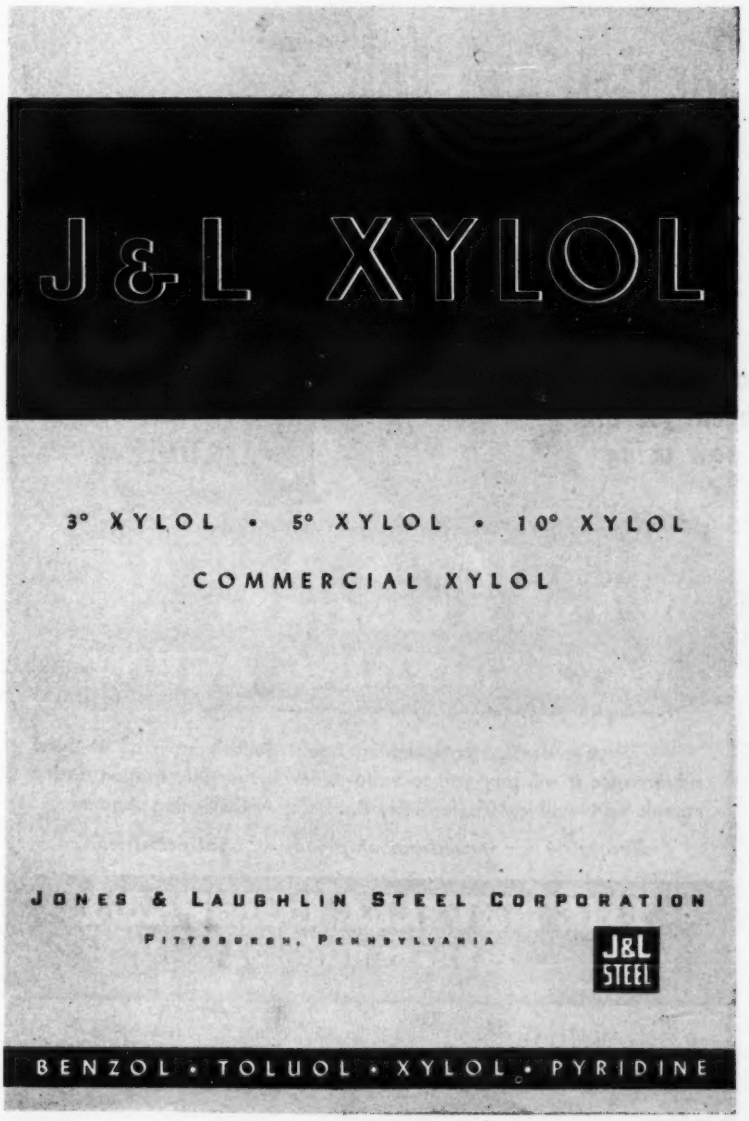
Thermoid Company, Trenton, N. J., has purchased the Grizzly Manufacturing Company, Los Angeles, Calif.

Murry L. Hurwitz has been appointed engineer in charge of new installations at the Apex Chemical Company, New York.

J. W. Coffman has been appointed vice-president of the General Aniline & Film Corporation, in charge of the Ozalid Division.

SAM Laboratories operations have been transferred from Columbia University to the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation.

Western Electrochemical Company, Los Angeles, Calif., has been issued a building permit for construction of a refinery building, to cost $129,800.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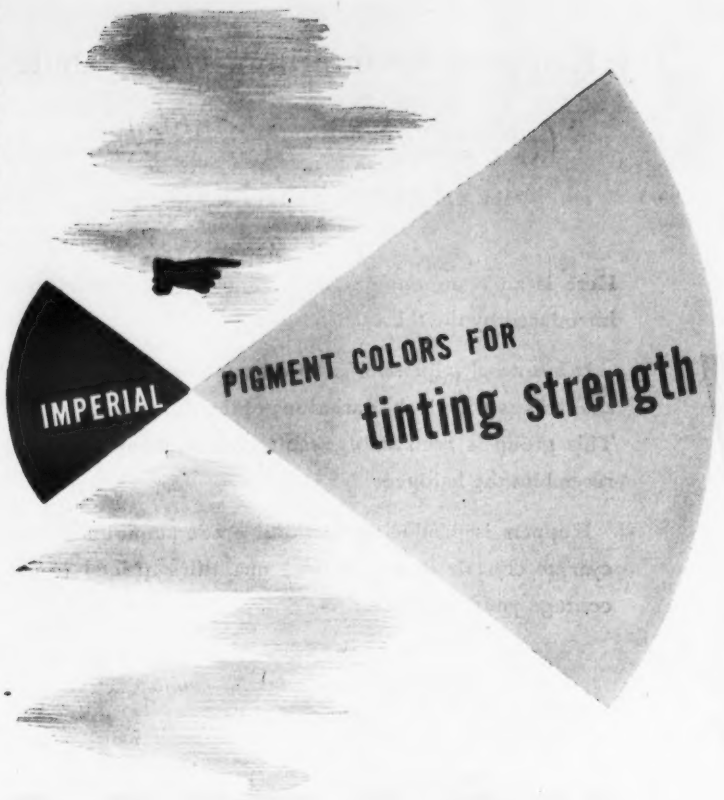

IMPERIAL PAPER AND COLOR CORPORATION *Glens Falls, N. Y.*

PIGMENT COLOR DIVISION

The largest manufacturers of chemical pigment colors in America

Branch offices and warehouses: Boston • New York Philadelphia • Cleveland • Detroit • Cincinnati Pittsburgh • Seattle • Chicago • St. Louis • San Francisco Baltimore • Dallas • Los Angeles • Louisville

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NEVILLAC 10°

ANTI-SKINNING AGENT

If your present anti-skinning agent doesn't have all of these advantages it will pay you to write us for further information and a sample of Nevillac 10° (formerly P. H. O.) Anti-skinning Agent.

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A-16

Protective Coatings Materials

Another Sword of Damocles dangles over the market for protective coatings materials, and is expected to fall upon it within the next few days, with the same direful effect upon civilian business as the scimitars which hacked deeply into essential industries' supplies of metallic lead and linseed oil in December and January.

The new Damoclean cutter is labelled complete zinc allocation control. It is to descend upon all except military and other government uses of this metal at the outset of April. But, as this lopping-off of civilian supplies of zinc is necessitated by the increasing requirements of the military establishment in the intensified prosecution of the global war, at a time when zinc production is declining, the American makers of zinc oxides and other pigments are prepared to endure the accompanying inconvenience without complaint, albeit it will unquestionably constrict still further their already dwindling output of these essentials of exterior paints designed for civilian use.

Just how far this new cutdown of their allotments of zinc will go remains to be seen but it is believed that the new regulations now being prepared by the War Production Board for the needed conservation of zinc supplies for government usage will follow closely the allocation control which was lifted the middle of last September, after being maintained in steadily modified form for about two years.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Unless there is a notable increase in the laggardly mining, smelting and refining of metallic lead in the United States or an even less likely substantial increase in importations from Canada, Mexico and Australia, a further tightening of the already severe allocation control of pig lead is looked for within the near future, as there is seemingly no prospect for any nearby diminution of war requirements and the need for government conservation measures. However, the recent capture by Chinese-American troops of the Baldwin silver-lead mines, twenty-two miles northwest of Lashio, in Burma, may eventually ease the domestic supply situation by affording a new source of supply for the American war machine in the Orient. Prices for pig lead have remained unaltered for the week ended February 16-23 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

The increasingly great needs of the war effort, coupled with a declining trend in domestic and Mexican production, due chiefly to an inadequate and inefficient labor supply and insufficient overland transportation facilities, are bringing about a return to complete allocation control of all forms of metallic zinc. And, beginning with the allocations to be made for April, there will be a drastic curtailment of the zinc allowances to the American zinc pigment makers. Officials of WPB's Tin-Lead-Zinc Division have reported the total indicated 1945 consumption of zinc as amounting to 1,078,000 tons of slabs, as compared with an indicated production, including imports, of 870,000 tons, leaving a deficit of 208,000 tons, or an average monthly shortage of 18,000 tons.

Quotations for slab zinc have continued unchanged for the week February 16-23 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

White Lead—Although most of the manufacturers of this pigment continue to accept orders from non-military accounts, they are doing so on the distinct understanding that they may never be able to fill them, if, as now appears probable, the military orders absorb all available supplies, making the WPB's meager percentage allowances for paint making and less essential uses of little or no validity.

Zinc Oxide — An amendment to WPB's zinc oxide order M-11-a, effective immediately, prohibits suppliers of leaded zinc oxide from making any distribution of this type of material for the meeting of civilian requirements until after all preferred requirements have been met. This new regulation has put leaded zinc oxide on the same basis as the white pigments coming under M-353 to the extent that no preference ratings are to be honored by suppliers except on orders accompanied by certification in the prescribed form, stating that the pigment is required to fill preferred orders or for replacement of pigment withdrawn from inventory within the previous thirty days to fill preferred orders, as defined in paragraph (a) (8). This denial of civilian preferred ratings for leaded zinc oxide in no way applies to the use of leadfree zinc oxide which remains under complete allocation control.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos — Both Canadian and domestic materials continue moving in sizable volume. An arrival of 4,316 bags is noted.

Mica—A steadily increasing demand is being recorded in the wetground grades of scrap mica from the paint industry, with prices firmly held at the old ceilings, in view of the general expectation that OPA will soon grant the requested higher ceiling levels. Meanwhile, suppliers are permitted to bill buyers of these grades at the higher prices asked in their applications, although they cannot attempt to collect the differentials until formal authorization is received from OPA.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Black — Several additional moves currently made by the War Production Board may, it is hoped, succeed in stopping the heavy drain upon inventories of channel blacks by the synthetic rubber makers to the extent of avoiding complete extinction of these stocks before the long delayed government-financed increase in production of these and other carbon blacks begins to materialize two months hence. Just how close channel black inventories are already approaching exhaustion is revealed in the figures on January operations, showing these stocks to have been lowered by the end of that month to 42,577,000 pounds, despite an output of 36,655,000 pounds for that month which was hugely outstripped by the gigantic consumption for the same month represented by shipments of 52,521,000 pounds.

WPB has reported this past week that interim allocations of carbon black have been completed, bringing the total allocations for February to approximately 78,000,000 pounds. WPB has also announced that allocations for March are to be issued February 26 and that those for March and also for April will approximate the same quantities in each instance as those for February, barring unforeseen contingencies.

In view of the obvious fact that current shortages of carbon black will indefinitely postpone the manufacture of grade A camelback, made entirely of Buna-S synthetic rubber with large quantities of new rubber in them, for recapping passenger car tires and small truck tires, WPB's rubber bureau has revised direction 9 to rubber order R-1, so as to continue the manufacture of grade C camelback, employing 30 percent of reclaimed rubber which has large amounts of the scarce carbon black in it, in place of the prohibited grade A, the restriction on whose output was originally to have extended through March 31.

Driers and Flatteners

Tallates — As tall oil continues to stiffen, so does the market for all

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

STEARATES

Stocks at
- NEW YORK
- CHICAGO
- ST. LOUIS
- PHILADELPHIA
- DALLAS
- BOSTON
- SHAWNEE, OKLA.
- LOS ANGELES
- SAN FRANCISCO
- OAKLAND
- SEATTLE
- PORTLAND, ORE.

ZINC STEARATE
BARIUM STEARATE
CALCIUM STEARATE
ALUMINUM STEARATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE

FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
BLDG. 9. BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN. N.Y.

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"THE ORIGINAL SYNTHETIC SOLVENT MANUFACTURERS"

You Can Use
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL SUPPLIES AVAILABLE

Recommended for lacquers, resins, laminating varnishes, body rubs, vitamin B1 preparation, sterilizing solutions, liniments and many additional applications.

Isopropyl Alcohol is on allocation and necessary forms will be gladly furnished.

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KRUMBHAAR CHEMICALS, INC.
Dr. William Krumbhaar, President — SOUTH KEARNY, N. J.
Makers of Finest Synthetic Resins

Headquarters for **ROSIN OIL**
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OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS COMPETITIVE
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DRUMS RECONDITIONED
CLEANED — DENTS REMOVED
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REI INED (High Temp.)
NEWARK STEEL DRUM CO.
C. J. COLVILLE, *President* — LINDEN, N.J. Phone 2-4466

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

Subject to allocation by the War Production Board in accordance with General Allocation Order M-300 Schedule 61

Selling Agents
R. W. GREEFF & CO.
10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
Tribune Tower — Chicago 11, Ill.

MONTROSE CHEMICAL CO.
LISTER AVENUE — NEWARK, N. J.

SUPER SELECTS—	"Nature's Best" (M. P. 275° F., low viscosity type)
SELECT "FINES"—	Equal to Super Selects, except for size of pieces.
GILSONITE SELECTS—	Various melting points. 290—305—320°F.
REFINED GILSONITE SELECTS—	"Tailor-Made" The Ultimate in Quality, Uniformity, M. P., Viscosity. 100% Clean. We can make this to any melting point desired from 270° to 320°F.
GILSONITE SECONDS—	Uniform and Dependable, yet Economical. M. P. 315/320°F.

Samples and Prices on Request. We also supply formulæ wherever possible. Let us help you with your problem.

ALLIED ASPHALT & MINERAL CORP.

217 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7, N. Y. FACTORY: DUNELLEN, N. J.

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CHICAGO Philip E. Calo Co.	HOUSTON Joe Coulson Company	PHILADELPHIA Loos & Dilworth, Inc.	SEATTLE Carl F. Miller & Co.
CINCINNATI Deeks & Sprinkel	KANSAS CITY John T. Kennedy Sales Co.	PITTSBURGH Jos. A. Burns	ST. LOUIS Harry G. Knapp
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The unique Asphalt of many uses

CLEAN AND UNIFORM

BOTH HIGH AND LOW MELTING POINT TYPES

Prompt shipment in carloads from Craig, Colorado

Warehouses for less than carload shipments located at convenient points

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BARBER, NEW JERSEY

STANLEY DOGGETT, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1878

MANUFACTURERS and IMPORTERS

DRY COLORS OF MERIT—QUALITY PIGMENTS

75 VARICK STREET, NEW YORK

PLYMOUTH

PLYMOUTH STEARATES

ALUMINUM — ZINC — CALCIUM — MAGNESIUM

Established Qualities Manufactured for thirty years by

L. W. PARSONS, Imports & PLYMOUTH ORGANIC LABORATORIES, Inc.

59 Beekman Street, New York City

DISTRIBUTORS: THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO., KANSAS CITY, MO., AND BRANCHES

ZCO

STEARINE PITCH

Re-run to close specifications. Either Cottonseed (Vegetable) or Animal Base or a blend of both.

Melting Point, Penetration and Color guaranteed to be uniform. Air Blown to desired Viscosity, Acid and Iodine specifications.

Also, Palm Pitch, Linseed Pitch, Processed Talloil Pitch.

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Samples and Prices upon request.

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G. S. ZIEGLER & COMPANY

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ZCO

Factory: New Market, New Jersey

these drying agents for all of which the demand continues mounting.

Stearates — Moving in a constantly increasing volume to paint and varnish manufacturers, with producers of these flatteners reporting the bulk of their plant capacities spoken for well ahead and unable to book new orders except for old customers.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Alcohol—Manifesting a steadily strengthening undertone in the normal fermentation types, intensified by OPA's announcement of a premium allowance of a half cent per bushel for all No. 1 corn, effective February 26, which may lead to a markup in prices within the ensuing fortnight, despite the slight markdown of quotations for Illinois and Indiana production shortly after the outset of this year.

Isopropyl Alcohol — Although inclined to show some easing of its supply situation earlier in the year, this material is now stiffening as the prospect for its more extensive employment in antifreeze mixtures and in government operations looms in the offing.

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum — The scarcity of both gum and wood rosins is militating strongly against any noteworthy expansion of the output of this material, so essential in the production of many synthetic resins, despite the unquestionably easier position of the glycerine market.

Phthalic Alkyd Resins — Analysis of the text of schedule 59 to the phthalic alkyd resin order M-300 has brought into the spotlight the new provisions contained in paragraphs (f) (1), (f) (2) and (f) (3), permitting a small exemption from the phthalic anhydride content limitation with respect to proprietary coatings for military requirements, protective coatings for certain civilian uses and coatings conforming to specifications other than those listed in paragraph (f) (4). It is also noteworthy that the limit for Navy specification 52R13 (INT) and for Maritime Commission specification 52-MC-21 has been increased from 24 to 24½ percent.

Naval Stores

Rosin—As rosin bins become further depleted, so that only small offerings can be made on the open market at the ceiling prices fixed for exchange transactions and as private sources appear reluctant to sell

LIMEOLITH

Precipitated Calcium Carbonates

We offer a complete list of LIMEOLITH for paint, rubber, glass, cosmetics, feed and other uses. Guaranteed minimum of impurities and moisture assure easy use.

★N Neutral LIMEOLITH

★C Coated LIMEOLITH

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We also furnish specially treated and extra fine grades. Write today for free samples and prices, stating requirements.

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IRON OXIDE PIGMENTS

SYNTHETIC

NATURAL

Meeting Specifications of

ARMY ★ NAVY

MARITIME COMMISSION

FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS BOARD

and other

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

REICHARD - COULSTON, Inc.

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YES WE HAVE IT!

MAGNESIUM SILICATE

✻ Extender pigment and suspension medium. Very white and finely ground. Meets Government and consumer specifications in many formulations as an extender pigment as well as a suspension medium. Reasonably prompt shipment of carload and less carload lots!

Write for SAMPLES, prices!

TAMMS SILICA CO., 228 N. La Salle St., Chicago 1, Ill.

MINERAL PIGMENTS

Meeting Specifications of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Federal Specifications Board, Panama Canal, and other Government Agencies.

For Protective Coatings, Camouflage, and other essential requirements of the Victory Program.

C. K. WILLIAMS & CO.

EASTON, PA.

any sizable lots even at the individual high prices of the January-June, 1944 period, only a light volume of trade is being currently recorded in gum rosin either on the Savannah Naval Stores Exchange or at interior points.

Savannah, Feb. 23.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	*Thurs.	Fri.
B	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	...	$5.05
D	5.12	5.12	5.12	...	5.12
E	5.65	5.65	5.65	...	5.65
F	5.75	5.75	5.75	...	5.75
G	5.79	5.79	5.79	...	5.79
H	5.81	5.81	5.81	...	5.81
I	5.81	5.81	5.81	...	5.81
K	5.85	5.85	5.85	...	5.85
M	5.87	5.87	5.87	...	5.87
N	6.03	6.03	6.03	...	6.03
WG	6.28	6.28	6.28	...	6.28
WW	6.55	6.55	6.55	...	6.55
X	6.55	6.55	6.55	...	6.55
	Drums				
Sales	22	...	...	...	87
Receipts	15	75	50	...	...
Shipments	80	212	150	...	579
Stocks	7,477	7,340	7,230	7,340	6,761

* Savannah naval stores market closed in observance of Washington's Birthday.

Tarene—The War Food Administration reports having sold from surplus stocks of the military and other war agencies 2 drums of tarene, "as is where is," to the company from which these one of these agencies originally bought them.

Turpentine—Aside from a further draining of stocks in meeting some of the most pressing demands of consumers, there has been no new development in the primary markets for gum turpentine within the past week. Drafts on government holdings since the outset of this year have totaled nearly 14,000 units. While the CCC parity level continues around 79½ cents per gallon, operations in the open market in the South are still being made at 81 cents.

Savannah, Feb. 23.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	81	750	3	308	22,377
Tuesday	81	...	17	144	22,250
Wednesday	81	...	5	258	21,997
*Thursday	...	...	...	...	22,115
Friday	81	...	...	255	21,742

* Savannah naval stores market closed in observance of Washington's Birthday.

Varnish Gums

Copal—The recent issuance by WPB of instructions to importers and other suppliers of Congo copal gum which, prohibit them from processing or making even long-promised deliveries to customers until they have obtained written authorizations in every instance from that government agency, has had the effect of a monkey-wrench hurled into the market machinery for this natural resin. Orders previously booked and awaiting only the recent arrivals from the Belgian Congo have been held in abeyance while the necessary applications are being made out and mailed to the WPB offices in Washington.

Shellac—Although supplies of seedlac and T. N. are far from liberal, there is some hope for at least a moderate replenishment of these grades of shellac when additional arrivals materialize from shipments made in January from the Kusmi crop. Thereafter, however, there seems bound to be a lean period in these types of lac until the first lots of the Bysaikhi crop, to be gathered in April and May, begin to reach here. Meanwhile, even with the rather small quantities of seedlac and T. N. now available, the bleachers, all of whom are again operating, could make a fair showing if it were not for the appalling shortage of labor which is holding down their output to about half the capacity of their plants. Cutting of white and orange shellac is holding up moderately well, however, and consumers are able to satisfy a larger percentage of their needs than they were a few months ago.

Latest arrivals from Calcutta have included 1,525 bags of shellac, 434 bags of seedlac and 450 bags of buttonlac.

Exports of shellac from Calcutta to all consuming countries for the nine months ended September 30, 1944, compared with those for the corresponding periods of 1943 and 1942, are shown below:

	Packages— 1944	1943	1942
Orange	168,682	56,279	140,905
Garnet	3,675	2,368	3,132
Button	13,079	1,278	7,086
Seed	44,736	4,111	67,666
Totals	230,172	64,036	218,789

Glues and Binders

Casein—Aside from one additional arrival of casein from Uruguay, there has been no new development in the market for this binder material. Prices of imported casein continue to be held around 18c. and 18½c. per pound for the acid-precipitated type.

Glues—The supply situation in both hide and processed bone glues continues rather tight for reasons previously explained.

Baltimore Paint Technicians To Study Olive Drab Fading

Baltimore Paint and Varnish Production Club plans to continue the study of the problem of the fading of olive drab finishes, it was announced at the monthly meeting held February 9 in the Belvedere hotel. The meeting was addressed by S. Werthan, of the New Jersey Zinc Company, who discussed "Postwar Exterior House Paints." On the business side of the meeting a revised set of by-laws of the club was approved.

Panhandle Carbon Gets Additional DPC Facilities

Panhandle Carbon Company, New York, has increased its contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide additional plant facilities at Eunice, New Mexico, at a cost of approximately $165,000, resulting in an over-all commitment of approximately $2,000,000. Panhandle Carbon Company will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

P.E. Calo Co. Formed

Philip E. Calo, formerly associated with Newport Industries, Inc., who about one year ago became affiliated as a partner of John H. Calo Company, New York and Chicago, recently returned to Chicago from New York and, effective March 1, will acquire complete control of the Chicago office division. He will operate under the style name of the Philip E. Calo Company, 43 East Ohio street, Chicago, Ill., for the sale of chemicals, naval stores, oils, resins, waxes, etc.

The Philip E. Calo Company, at present represents the following principals: Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corporation, the Brown Linseed Corporation, Florala Nut Oil Company, France, Campbell & Darling, Inc., Hammond Lead Products, Inc., and Wessel, Duval & Co.

Barker with Wipe-On Corp.

Charles A. Barker has been retained as insulating engineer by the Industrial Research Division of the Wipe-On Corporation, of 105 Hudson street, New York, in charge of technical applications of insulating varnishes and fungicide-bearing dielectrics produced by the company.

Trade Briefs

Color & Supply Company, Lexington, Ky., has been formed with a capital of $10,000.

Lac Chemical Company, Culver City, Calif., has been issued a building permit for construction of a new cooling tower at a cost of $13,200.

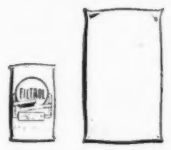
F. W. Knoke, assistant sales manager of the American Zinc Sales Company, St. Louis, has marked twenty-five years with the company.

Edward A. Luedke has resumed his duties as sales manager for the Eagle Printing Ink Company, division of General Printing Ink Corporation, New York.

Nu-Plastic Paint Company is the firm name under which W. L. Jacobson has published a certificate that he is conducting business at 6301 Santa Monica boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

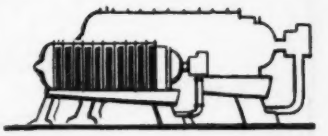
New England Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association will hold a meeting in the Parker house, February 8. Raymond P. Sloan will address the meeting on "Color in Hospital Therapy."

Special Filtrol's *extra* decolorizing power gives you these *added* advantages:



1. When Special Filtrol is specified—you buy less, store less, and handle less treating material.

2. When Special Filtrol is specified—you use fewer pounds to decolorize and purify more gallons of regular or "hard-to-bleach" oils.



3. When Special Filtrol is specified—you cut labor costs because you increase your present press capacity.

4. When Special Filtrol is specified you get more oil per pound of treating material because of minimum press cake soakage.

5. When Special Filtrol is specified you insure better sanitary control because Special Filtrol is sterilized and reaches you in sanitary bags.

6. When Special Filtrol is specified you get manufacturing control insuring uniformity, cleanliness, and purity so necessary to modern streamlined bleaching methods.

FILTROL CORPORATION
General Offices: 634 S. Spring St. Los Angeles 14, California
Plants: Vernon, California, and Jackson, Mississippi

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SPECIAL Filtrol* PRODUCTS OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

It will pay you to specify

PARANOL

when you want modified phenolic resins

● For 21 years the varnish making industry has recognized the PARANOL trademark as a symbol of excellence in modified phenolic resins. 21 years of progressive thinking . . . 21 years of intensive research . . . 21 years of strict production control at Paramet . . . this development schedule has built PARANOL into the standard of fine quality long preferred by successful manufacturers.

The Paramet Line includes:

PARANOL (Modified Phenolic and Maleic Resins)
ESTEROL (Pure and Modified Alkyd Resins)
PARADURA (Pure Phenolics)
PLASKON (Urea-Formaldehyde Resins)
PARAPEN (Pentaerythritol Resins)
ESTER GUMS

PARAMET CORPORATION
Subsidiary of Libbey • Owens • Ford Glass Company
10-09 44th Avenue
Long Island City 1, New York

PARAMET SYNTHETIC RESINS

"Let's call Paramet first"

SOCONY-VACUUM

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOVASOLS

THE SPECIALIZED NAPHTHA SOLVENTS

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., Inc.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

ing, then deeply raked into the surface soil before planting; or equivalent amounts applied in trenches 2 inches or 3 inches to one side of a row just before the seed goes into the ground.

For fertile soil that is in good physical condition, as in many farm gardens, this may be all the fertilizer that it would pay to use. But many victory gardens have to be in soil that is only second rate or third rate from a gardening standpoint. For such soils, many experienced garden leaders have found that crop prospects on a 30-by-50 garden are improved considerably by using 70 pounds to 80 pounds of fertilizer at early spading time, and an additional 25 pounds or 30 pounds in midsummer as a top dressing or when preparing the soil for a succeeding crop.

Tax on Small Business

Federal tax policies, as they affect little business, are to be given an airing by the small business investigating committee of the house next month. Chairman Wright Patman has decided to hold public hearings on the matter, beginning March 13, and is inviting all those with any complaints to come in and spread them on the record.

Taxes have suddenly become one of the livelier topics of the day among small businessmen. More than 350 letters on this subject alone have been received by the Patman committee in the last few weeks, indicating a growing concern among this group over the tax policies that may be adopted for the postwar period.

This is due almost entirely to the growing conviction in Washington that it will be impossible to grant any substantial relief from present high rates after VE-Day and that any concessions to be made to business will have to await the end of the war with Japan—and this is likely to be a long way off.

Distributors' Profits

The new OPA policy of forcing distributors to absorb increases in ceiling prices granted to manufacturers is running into a storm of criticism from those being hit by it. The distributors are claiming that they are being caught in a "squeeze" that will mean they will have to reduce their normal gross markups in some lines.

There is no indication, however, that OPA intends to relax its policy. It takes the position that the manufacturers have been under a squeeze for two and a half years and it is now time for the distributors to absorb some of the manufacturers' increased out-of-pocket costs. Its aim is to hold the line as per the presidential order, and it has no intention of making upward price adjustments for distributors as long as distributors' overall profits are equal to or better than the 1936-39 average. The only time OPA will grant adjustments will be in the hardship cases.

Paint Specifications List Revised by NPVLA Section

The scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has published the ninth edition of its circular which lists United States government paint specifications. The index comprises 167 Federal Specifications, covering requirements of forty agencies, from the Army Air Forces to the Veterans Administration.

The text of the list comprises abstracts of the specifications, with instructions on obtaining full copies and for identifying the specifications of various agencies. The compilation has been brought up to date by A. G. Sward, of the scientific section staff.

Dicalite Names Russell, Dunham to Sales Post

The dicalite Company has appointed G. A. Russell as central division manager and H. L. Dunham as Eastern division manager. Mr. Russell, formerly manager of the company's district office in Kansas City, will make his headquarters in the Chicago office. Mr. Dunham has been with the company for approximately four years, becoming district manager of their Cleveland office when it was established in 1941.

Socony Paint Moves to 111 Broadway Offices

The Socony Paint Products Division of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., has moved its executive and New York sales offices from its old quarters in 26 Broadway to the Trinity Building at 111 Broadway, in order to obtain the larger accommodations which its fast-expanding business requires. The company's telephone number, DIgby 4-2600, is continued.

SLCo

Ultramarine Blue
Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
Lithol Toners
Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
Pyrotone Red Toners
Barium Products

STANDARD ULTRAMARINE CO.
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

Shawnee DRY COLORS
Color Content Guaranteed

Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds Iron Blues
Cadmium Colors
Lake Colors
Ultramarine Blue

KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
Incorporated
General Office and Works
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents in Principal Cities
Distillers of Coal Tar Products

No. 3 Collapsible Tube Filler
(For Hand Operation)

This machine will fill tubes up to 1 in. x 5½ in. with any material ordinarily put in collapsible tubes. One turn of the handle puts the correct quantity in each tube. Larger tubes can be filled by adjusting the screw "C" for half the quantity desired and making two turns of the handle.

The nozzle "A" is made to suit tubes of different diameter and length. Special nozzles can be furnished for filling cans, jars or bottles.

ARTHUR COLTON CO.
2624 E. Jefferson Av., Detroit, Michigan

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

While trading in oils and fats was light during the week, the active consuming inquiry was undiminished. Scanty supplies of all grades of animal, fish and vegetable oils continued to restrict business.

A keen inquiry for fish and oiticica oils continued to emanate from paint manufacturers. Available supplies of this group were extremely low, and sellers were compelled to restrict offerings to small quantities. In fact, refined fish oils were practically withdrawn from the open market because low stocks were reserved to cover current contracts. Crude menhaden and sardine oils also were in good demand, and bids at ceilings for future delivery were not accepted by producers.

Supply of soap fats will be smaller than in 1945, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Total output of inedible tallow and grease this year was expected to approximate 1,820,000,000 pounds, about 150,000,000 pounds less than last year. More cattle slaughtered will increase the tallow supply but will not offset the decline in grease, owing to reduced hog production. Food fats for civilians apparently will be about 2.5 to 3 pounds per capita less this year than last, chiefly as a result of smaller lard and butter supplies and large lend-lease and military needs, the Bureau stated.

Non-federally inspected slaughterers will not be eligible to receive subsidy payments on more than 50 percent of the weight of hogs on which they collected payments for the corresponding period in 1944, the War Food Administration announced, beginning February 26. On January 31, 1945, WFA stated that this weight would be limited to 70 percent. Before the proposed action was put into effect, it became necessary to reduce the percentage to 50. This action, as amendment 1 to WFO 126-1, is intended to channel more hogs into federally inspected plants, where the pork will be available for shipment interstate to the principal consuming areas and for procurement by the military and war services.

Cottonseed Oil

Activity in refined oil was restricted to withdrawals of oils on allocations. Prices were firm. Trading in crude oil was spasmodic, with production sold well ahead and moving steadily against contracts.

War Food Administration is reoffering for sale to all shortening processors approximately 1,523,797 pounds of shortening, packed in export boxes and tierces. This is the balance of a larger amount previously offered to processors on condition that a like amount of shortening be sold back to WFA. This condition is eliminated in this offering. Offers to buy should be received by the director of supply, CCC, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., by 5 p. m. March 5, 1945.

Purchases of 11,418,000 pounds of oleomargarin at the cost of $1,822,764 and 2,606,083 pounds of shortening at $459,852 during January, was reported by WFA. Shipments of lard totaled 4,378,498 pounds and shortening 48,640 pounds under lend-lease during the same month.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.31 bid
May	....	....	14.31 bid
July	....	....	14.00-14.31
September	....	....	14.00-14.31
October	....	....	13.90-14.10
December	....	....	13.60-14.00

Total sales, switches, 1, March to October at 38 points.
Cash, 14.31c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12¾c.; Texas, 12c. (all ceiling prices).

Linseed Oil

Conditions were unchanged in this market, business was limited to deliveries of oil against contracts under government directives controlling distribution. Market was strong at former levels.

Argentine government has authorized the department of industry and commerce to purchase for fuel usage a total of 300,000 tons of Argentine linseed oil, to be delivered in monthly quotas of 25,000 tons. The oil by-products were also to be purchased.

Minneapolis, Feb. 21.—Demand for oil continued brisk, but crushers were still unable to make any sales, and the market was practically at a standstill. The WFO 124, limiting inventories and purchases of linseed oil, is causing serious hardship, dealers claim, largely because no distinction between various types of linseed oil is made. Strong appeals have been made of the War Food Administration, and it is hoped that an amendment to the original order will bring some relief in the near future.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week	3,600,000	5,950,000
Since Sept. 1	121,900,000	148,530,000

Flaxseed—Light seed offerings readily taken at ceilings.

Minneapolis, Feb. 21.—The "to-arrive" selling of the 1945 flax crop fizzled out at Minneapolis last week as the board of directors of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce invoked a ruling calling for margins on "to-arrive" sales. Almost 1,000 cars of flax sold from the yet-to-be-planted 1945 crop were summarily cancelled by country sellers, leaving only a few over a hundred cars still on a "to-arrive" basis. Margin requirement on the flax sales was 10 percent of the total value of the amount sold, both the buyer and seller being forced to put up an

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.3	193.3	193.3	195.3

Cottonseed Crushings Report: January

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held from August 1 through January 31, 1945, as compared with the preceding period, according to the Census Bureau, were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons 1944-45	Tons 1943-44
Receipts	[1]3,931,005	3,744,564
Crushed	2,696,113	2,905,315
On hand Jan. 31	1,345,379	928,025

Crude Oil

	Pounds 1944-45	Pounds 1943-44
Produced	828,176,000	897,336,000
Shipped	780,924,000	853,419,000
On hand Jan. 31	[2]159,993,000	148,805,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds 1944-45	Pounds 1943-44
Produced	[3]943,921,000	718,725,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand Jan. 31	[4]313,968,000	317,136,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons 1944-45	Tons 1943-44
Produced	1,235,111	1,341,422
Shipped	1,178,835	1,287,881
On hand Jan. 31	84,326	72,083

Hulls

	Tons 1944-45	Tons 1943-44
Produced	623,862	675,865
Shipped	587,827	662,811
On hand Jan. 31	50,828	25,018

Linters

	Bales 1944-45	Bales 1943-44
Produced	[5]787,232	864,713
Shipped	725,834	690,253
On hand Jan. 31	[6]123,318	310,387

[1] Includes 7,769 tons and 1,560 tons destroyed during 1944-45 and 1943-44, respectively, but does not include 118,256 and 90,336 tons on hand August 1, 1944 and 1943, nor 48,296 and 35,541 tons reshipped during the seasons 1944-45 and 1943-44.
[2] Includes 55,888,000 pounds at oil mills, 85,437,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 18,668,000 pounds in transit.
[3] Produced from 692,757,000 pounds of crude oil.
[4] Includes 305,446,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, 5,206,000 pounds held elsewhere, and 3,316,000 pounds in transit.
[5] Includes 150,753 bales first cut, 587,727 bales second cut, and 48,752 bales mill run.
[6] Includes 47,317 bales first cut, 68,414 bales second cut, and 7,587 bales mill run.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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FATTY ACIDS
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and
Vegetable
RUFATS
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Fatty Acids)
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equal amount of money or 10 percent apiece. Local crushers rushed around and covered their purchases with certified checks, but country dealers, faced with putting some rather large sums of money in escrow, withdrew from the market and cancelled their commitments. Small offerings from the country were absorbed by crusher buyers at ceiling prices, most of the offerings being applied against old bookings.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1945-44		Shipments 1944-43	
This week	16,500	167,000	10,500	28,500
Since Sept. 1	10,104,500	18,030,500	1,397,500	1,996,500

Flaxseed markets at Minneapolis and Duluth during the week were unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 23.—Seed shipments totaled 348,000 bushels to the United States during the past week. Visible supply of seed was placed at 3,937,000 bushels. Argentine flaxseed was quoted at $2.26½ per bushel, nominal.

Hull, Feb. 23.—Bombay, £32¼, February; Calcutta, £30¾, February; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Consumers continued in the market for prompt and nearby requirements. Production sold well ahead, with deliveries reported behind contract schedules. Requests active for oil against contracts.

Coconut — Some 2,100 tons of oil were received for consignment on allocations.

Copra — Receipts were reported amounting to 20,700 bags, contracts for which were placed some time ago.

Oiticica—While demand was light, the market continued firm, reflecting the scarcity of oil here and in Brazil. Offerings on the spot were confined to small lots owing to limited supplies. Reports from Brazil indicate a strong market with offerings scarce and restricted to June-July shipment. Receipts were reported at 375 drums for delivery against former orders.

Soybean—With demand active and scanty offerings, the market was firm at ceilings.

Sunflower Seed—Purchases of 251,656 pounds of sunflower seed oil at the cost of $34,854 were reported by the War Food Administration during January.

Tung — Steady consuming demand was noted, with sales aggregating sizable totals at ceilings.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Tight supply situation was more pronounced owing to the steady drop in the production to about 50 percent below that of a year ago. Demand continued keen and was unsatisfied. Sales were confined to scattered carlots at ceilings.

Tallow—Conditions were unchanged and firm. Buying interest was keen, but trading was restricted to limited lots because of sold-up output. Market was strong at ceilings.

Lard—Stocks of lard and rendered pork fat in the United States on February 1 totaled 81,923,000 pounds, comparing with 98,483,000 pounds on January 1 and 248,038,000 pounds February 1, last year. The five-year average for February 1 was 215,688,000 pounds.

War Food Administration has amended WFO No. 75-3, exempting lard set aside for slaughterers located in California for the period from February 4 to March 3, 1945, inclusive. This order became effective February 18. WFA reported the purchase of 42,714,820 pounds of lard and 697,160 pounds of rendered pork fat during January.

The greatest drop for hogs ever recorded is shown by the estimated number of 60,660,000 on farms January 1, 1945, as compared with 83,852,000—the all-time record—a year ago. The decrease of 28 percent is in line with the sharp decline in the 1944 crop. The value of $20.80 per head was up $3.30 from that reported a year ago, and the price of pigs under six months old relatively higher than the other classes, according to the Department of Agriculture. WFA has amended WFO 74-5, adding lard to the list of set-aside foods. It is essential that ship suppliers, in preparing their next monthly reports, state thereon their ship stores quota. This quota is the quantity of lard sold directly to operators during any two calendar months of the period July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943.

Animal Oils

Degras—This market continued firm under active demand and limited supplies. All grades were in good request. Prices were firm. Withdrawals against contracts were heavy. War Food Administration purchased 143,600 pounds of lanolin for $40,208 during the month of January.

Neatsfoot Oil — Keen demand continued to absorb current light production. Prices remain firm at unchanged levels.

Oleo—While trading was featureless, the market was firm and reflects the sold-up production and active call against contracts.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Oil — Scarcity of refined grades has compelled sellers to refuse new business in order to be able to cover contractual obligations. The call against former contracts was active. Crude oil also was in demand for future delivery, with bids at ceilings not receiving much attention.

Baltimore, Feb. 20.—Attention of the fish oil trade is now centered upon the factories located on the coast off Florida, the shift of locale being due to the fact that some business has been done in oil on a when-and-if-made basis. According to reports orders for 25 tanks of crude oil have been booked at 8.9c. per pound by the Florida fish companies, with one of the largest buyers as contracting for a majority of the tanks.

Sardine Oil—Refiners were still bidding for crude oil at the ceiling, but met with little response. The bulk of next season's production has been placed under contract at the current ceiling. Fishing in northern California has ended for the season and will close in the southern portion at the end of this month. Demand for refined oil was keen, but trading was quiet owing to the scarcity of supplies, the bulk of which was being held for delivery against prior orders.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Buying interest was active, but trading was restricted owing to the scarcity of supplies. Production was sold well ahead. Prices were strong at former levels.

Stearic Acid—Activity in this market was confined to deliveries against prior contracts. Producers were unable to accept new business because of sold-up output. Market was firm and unchanged.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Market continued strong under limited offerings. Demand was keen. Receipts were reported at 46,917 bags for delivery against former contracts.

Linseed Meal — Deliveries against contracts absorbing production. Demand excellent, with little material available for resale.

Minneapolis, Feb. 21.—Meal demand continued brisk, with supplies far under market requirements. Mills were moving meal into consuming channels as rapidly as the freight-car shortage permitted.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week	4,500,000	11,400,000
Since Sept. 1	31,620,000	77,940,000

Soybean Meal — Trading slow and confined to occasional carlots. Consuming inquiry continued active. Market firm.

Waxes

Beeswax—Scarcity of supplies here and at primary centers continued to restrict business. Prices were firm at ceilings. Receipts were reported at 18 packages.

Candelilla—Inquiry active for supplies on the spot. Trading was limited to small lots. Market remains steady.

Carnauba—Tight supply conditions here and in Brazil continued to dominate the market. Consumers were in the market for shipment, but offerings were practically nil, resulting in a stalemate. Receipts of 55 bags were reported.

Ouricury—This market reflected the firmness in carnauba. Offerings of late have been light. Trading was moderate for prompt shipment at ceilings. Receipts of 390 bags were reported for delivery on prior contracts.

Lucca Olive Oil Plant Sold

Herbert Trafton, operator and owner of the Trafton Olive Products Company, Lindsay, Calif., plant which was destroyed by fire recently, has purchased the former Lucca Olive Oil Company plant.

Cornelius Products Company, waxes, New York, has established a sales office for the Midwestern territory at 14 East Jackson boulevard, Chicago. The office will be under the direction of E. Alt.

P.A.'s on Business

—Continued from page 7

with no relaxation of the delivery time required; in fact, where a change is indicated deliveries are being extended.

The increased war demands are causing a very tight market condition in practically all lines, and buyers are not expecting much relief in the near future.

Buyers, generally, are aware of the uncertainty which seems to be in the air. Many are looking for a drop in the general level of business sometime during 1945. Commitments must be carefully watched.

Specific Commodity Changes

Advances in raw materials and labor adjustments have increased applications to OPA for prices advances. The increased war production continues to exert its influence. Critical shortages continue, and buyers are hard put to fill requirements.

Price increases granted by OPA only slightly affect the over-all picture. An increase of approximately 4 percent in manganese-steel castings is noted; also, temporary increases of 5 cents to 15 cents per ton in bituminous coal prices (districts 7 and 8) to compensate for increased costs where Sunday work was involved. Carbon-steel castings when ordered in quantities of less than 200 pounds, have increased 100 percent. Plywood is up approximately 100 percent.

It is reported by scrap dealers that carbon mechineshop turnings and castiron borings have been increased in price $2 per net ton. Lower grades of steel scrap are again weakening. There is practically no market for alloy steel scrap. Further weakness in iron and steel scrap prices is expected; weakness is already in evidence.

The petroleum products demand is reported very brisk. Lubricating oils and fuel oil are very scarce.

Pig iron is up $1 per ton. Brick producers have been granted a 3 percent price increase. Mercury has increased to about $165 per flask, brought about by the demand for a new type battery for the United States government. Finished copper and steel items show price increases. Chipboard and paper cartons are higher. The paper shortage is fast becoming acute; predict a very serious situation in three months.

Steel deliveries have slowed down, due to additional demands. Strip and sheet items are now being booked for fourth quarter delivery.

Chemicals are in short supply. Potash salts, soda ash, phthalic anhydride, naphthalene, salt, and sulphuric acid are in shorter supply than a month ago.

Restrictions on paint products are more noticeable. This includes rosin, red lead, white lead, titanium and chrome pigments.

Casting production may be affected by the boxcar shortage, preventing shipment of such items as dried silica sand and bentonite.

Salad oils, lard, and cooking oils are almost unobtainable until the March quota. Carbons for refining clarification processes are extremely scarce, hand-to-mouth supply. Linseed oil and castor oil continue tight.

Shoe manufacturers report difficulty in securing leather.

Wire and cables still continue in short supply, due to restrictions on cotton yarns.

Reports from the West coast indicate that lumber production is off due to the seasonal loss of log production and labor shortages. The government wants increased production, but does nothing to relieve the labor shortage.

Lower prices on valves and fittings are reported. However, this seems to be a local situation. Lead is reported in a very tight situation.

Canadian buyers report few commodity changes. Deliveries on acacia and arabic gums are extended. High-grade rag bond paper is in much shorter supply. Motor oil shipments up to 25 percent of the 1941 quota, are now permitted in metal containers (1 quart, 1 gallon, and larger).

Employment

Reports indicate higher employment figures than a month ago; very few now report less employment. The trend is definitely upward. Losses in manpower in some areas are balanced by more employment of female help. The machine-tool industry continues to report definite shortages of efficient help. Employment in the southern foundries is reported somewhat improved due to the emphasis placed on shell production. Also, the construction of several war plants (shells, bombs, tires, and chemicals) has held employment to high levels.

Labor shortages in the Midwest still prevail. Layoffs in shipyards in this area are reported, caused by contracts for certain types of ships being replaced by others requiring much less labor.

Most acquisitions in the New England area are offset by withdrawals. Absenteeism is reported less.

Field labor in the New Orleans area is very short; they are still using German prison labor. Contemplated additional sugar refining will require additional help.

In general, the increased employment seems due to pressure by war agencies to step up deliveries. The Byrnes work-or-fight directive is increasing demands for jobs. Manpower is still an important factor in meeting production schedules.

The labor turnover is high on the West coast. Big layoffs in West coast shipyards are reported. There is plenty of work in private industry, but the type of workers released are apparently not interested at present. Cargo handlers for dock work are needed but are not available. A slip-up in draft requirements has caused labor shortages in the West coast papermills.

The labor turnover in Canada, particularly in steel, is unusually high due to the poor class of workers applying for jobs. Petroleum, construction and transportation industries report little change. Generally, there is still a shortage of efficient workers.

General

As a whole, general business conditions are considered very good. At present the war program is the dominant factor. Some fear is expressed over the policy of the armed services in placing directives and requisitioning facilities. This may be a threat to orderly distribution of materials, and result in impeded production. However, buyers can be counted on to co-operate with whatever program is necessary for an early ending of the war.

The pressure for war production definitely controls the present situation and buyers expect it will be extremely difficult to keep plants supplied with all essentials.

Note—Correction:—In our January 28, 1945, report on Canadian conditions, we made the following statement:—"Spruce lumber has been advanced 20 percent by WPTB." This was an error. It should have been reported:—"WPTB has ruled a $2 per M lineal-feet higher ceiling on spruce lumber."—*The committee.*

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U.S. Fertilizer Policy

—Continued from page 3

serve. If extensive new deposits are not located soon, further vigorous steps should be taken to curtail the use of American deposits and replace them with imports.

The report of the committee was submitted to the Fertilizer Producers Industry Advisory Committee at its meeting with WFA, WPB, and OPA here last week, accompanied with recommendations by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard that it be closely studied by all those interested in the adequate and proper use of fertilizers in the postwar period. It is expected that the report will be the subject of more extended discussion at the next meeting of the advisory committee, probably in May. The committee that drew up the report is composed of:—

W. A. Minor, of the Office of the Secretary; H. R. Tolley, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; F. W. Parker, of the Agricultural Research Administration; W. G. Finn, of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency; J. L. Boatman, of the Extension Service; A. W. Palmer, of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations; A. E. Burns, of the Office of Materials and Facilities; David Meeker, of the Office of Surplus Property and Reconversion; S. E. Johnson, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; G. F. Brown, of the Soil Conservation Service, and K. D. Jacob, of the Agricultural Research Administration.

The overall view of the fertilizer situation taken by the committee is that present supplies of fertilizers and liming materials fall far short of meeting the level desirable from a national interest standpoint for soil maintenance, efficient farming, and satisfactory farm income. From the standpoint of "desirable levels" of fertilizers and liming materials uses, the committee said that, in terms of total plant nutrients, fertilizer uses should be more than double the amount consumed in 1944 and almost four times the average consumption of the pre-war years of 1935-39. Use of liming materials should be increased nearly threefold over 1944.

The following table gives the estimated amounts of fertilizers and lime it would pay farmers to use annually under favorable conditions, compared with consumption in 1935-39 and 1944:—

	Use in tons			Desirable use in percent of—	
	1935-39	Estimated 1944*	Estimated desirable	1935-39	1944
Nitrogen (N)	335,000	540,000	1,100,000	328	204
Phosphoric acid (P_2O_5)	702,000	1,301,000	2,700,000	385	208
Potash (K_2O)	352,000	711,000	1,700,000	483	239
Total plant nutrients	1,389,000	2,552,000	5,500,000	396	216
Total lime†	5,238,000	14,275,000	41,000,000	783	287

* Provisional estimates made for two States from which reports had not yet been received.

† Calcium carbonate equivalent. Annual needs to provide complete coverage over a period of years of acreage in need of lime, and including quantity needed for maintenance after coverage has been obtained.

The following are set out in the report as the objectives of what should be a national policy for fertilizers and lime:—

1. To increase the use of fertilizers and lime up to the amount needed for efficient production, a high national level of nutrition, and the improvement and conservation of soils.
2. To insure a continuous supply of fertilizers and lime adequate to meet all demands.
3. To guard against excessive depletion of limited fertilizer reserves by measures that will assure most effective use of scarce domestic resources including imports of strategic fertilizer materials not found in adequate supply in this country. To determine by exploration the amount and quality of our total reserves of mineral fertilizer sources.
4. To assure availability of fertilizers and liming materials at prices in keeping with efficient production and distribution.
5. To promote efficient low-cost production and distribution of lime and fertilizers by research and other means of developing new or improved methods of manufacture and distribution, including the use of high-analysis materials.
6. To promote research on the use of fertilizers and lime, particularly with respect to requirements of farming systems as related to the soil type and climatic factors and to the improvement and conservation of soils.
7. To increase emphasis on the effective use of fertilizers and lime and good soil management practices through educational programs.

American Oil & Supply Marks 50 Years

American Oil & Supply Company, Newark, N. J., marks its fiftieth anniversary February 26. Officers of the company which was founded by a group headed by the late William F. Hoffmann are:—

President, William Ulrich, who has held that office since 1939 and who has been affiliated with the company since 1903; vice-president and treasurer, Edgar F. Hoffmann who in 1939 replaced A. A. Hoffmann in those offices and who has been associated with the company since 1902; secretary and comptroller, Harold A. Dwyer; director of purchases, Walter M. Hoffmann. The offices of the company and William F. Hoffmann, jr., a vice-president of the Irvington Varnish & Insulator Company and son of the founder of the company, complete the board of directors. The company maintains a branch office and warehouse in Trenton, N. J.

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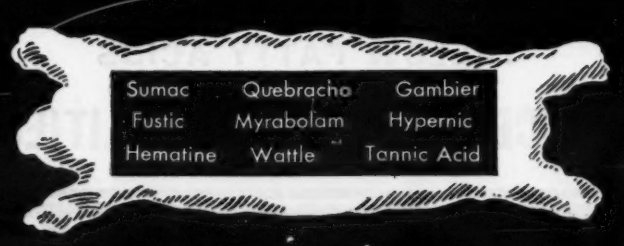

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Limited supplies of most textile and leather chemicals continued to feature this market. Buying interest was active for both domestic and foreign materials, but business was light and spasmodic. Prices were firm at current levels.

The scanty supplies of sizing materials with the exception of corn starch has resulted in an increased demand for this product as a substitute for other unobtainable materials. The smaller production of potato starch has reduced the available supplies and many users have been compelled to resort to substitutes. The market has been bare of tapioca flour for some time because of the inability to obtain replacements from Brazil.

Tanstuffs were in active request, with trading moderate and spasmodic owing to the tight supply situation abroad. Quebracho extract was in good inquiry for prompt and nearby shipment and the market was firm at the higher ceilings. Offerings of wattle bark and extract from producing centers were practically nil. Mangrove bark offers for shipments have been materially reduced of late.

At the request of WFA, the Office of Price Administration has changed its regulation governing dried egg ceiling prices to permit egg driers to be paid on the basis of contract delivery prices instead of actual delivery ceiling prices by issuing amendment 3 to revised MPR No. 333.

The action, effective Feb. 24, includes permission for WFA to use an average figure, as determined by that agency, for purchases of dried egg powder in containers smaller than barrels.

War Food Administration explained that if this technical change were not made, driers contracting in good faith for delivery of egg powder to the Government agency might be penalized up to 10 cents a pound if dried egg contracted for delivery in January was not shipped until February and if ceiling prices decreased in the meanwhile. This provision is retroactive to January 31, 1945.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Potash bichromate, ½c. per lb.
Quebracho extract, ground, 9/10c. per lb.
liquid, 4/5c. per lb.
Soda bichromate, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
285.7	284.6	284.0	267.4

Chemicals

Bichromates — Higher price ceilings were effective on February 17. Potash and soda bichromates were advanced ½c. per pound and chromic acid ¾c. per pound. Consuming demand was active at the higher levels. Withdrawals against allocation continued heavy. It was reported that the higher ceilings would not be added to current contracts, but would be applied to the new quarterly contracts, commencing April 1.

Sulphonated Oils—Tanners were absorbing sizable quantities against former orders. Demand of late has been of good volume. Quotations were firm.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Supplies were limited, resulting in hand to mouth trading. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Fustic—Demand absorbing the bulk of production. Consumers taking seasonal quantities against contracts. Market was steady at former levels.

Madder—Small lots moving steadily against former orders. Offerings were not liberal. Quotations were firm.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood — Moving in increasing volume into consuming channels under an improved seasonal request. Production has been stepped up to take care of increased demand. Quotations continued steady. Soluble dried blood demand also was more active.

Albumen, Egg—Increased buying interest created a firmer tone in this market. Trading was limited owing to the scarcity of supplies. Prospects of delay in the production for next season owing to the cold weather has brought out an active inquiry for delivery during the next month. Granular and powdered albumen was firm at former levels. The War Food Administration's plan for the purchase of dried whole eggs in 1945 will provide for a conversion allowance to driers under contract. Driers must certify that they have paid producers not less than support prices. Contracts will be accepted for current delivery up to the end of June and for future delivery after June 30. Future delivery contracts will require the seller to certify that he owns and has set aside and earmarked the shell or frozen eggs from which to make dried eggs. Contracts for future delivery will not be made in excess of the rate of operation during the current period. All drying, whether for government contracts or commercial sale, will be considered in determining the rate of operation. WFA is prepared to assist in financing purchases of eggs made to fulfill future contracts. Shipments of dried egg under lend-lease amounted to 7,196,763 pounds and cash sales totaling 4,449,902 pounds during the month of January it was reported by WFA.

Egg Yolk — This market continued strong under the active demand and low supplies. The possibility of light production next month because of the small egg receipts as the result of cold weather resulted in an improved demand. Market was firm at former levels.

Starch, Corn—Production continued in good volume and moved steadily into consuming channels. Demand for immediate needs has become more active. Market continued firm at former prices. Visible corn supply increased 535,000 bushels during the week ended February 17 to 19,774,000 bushels as compared with 21,282,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. War Food Administration reported the shipment of 5,559,328 pounds of corn starch during January under lend-lease.

Starch, Potato—With supplies limited and the small production sold up, trading was limited to small lots. Demand continued keen. Prices were strong at ceilings.

Tapioca Flour—In the absence of trading because of the scarcity of supplies, the market continued entirely nominal at ceilings. Consumers have been compelled to cover requirements by the use of substitutes.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi—Consumers were showing an active interest in nearby and forward delivery from primary centers. Trading was limited by the scarcity of offerings from abroad. Stocks at producing points were reported small with recent offerings quoted well above buyers bids. Market was firm at former levels.

Mangrove Bark—Conditions in primary markets have stiffened under reduced offerings for shipment. Consuming inquiry was fairly active. Prices were firm at current levels.

Myrobalans—While demand was fair, the market was without change and steady. Increased offerings at primary centers were not attracting much attention. Receipts were reported at 1,970 bags for delivery against former orders.

Quebracho—Tanners continued to show an active inquiry for forward delivery. Trading was active for nearby and forward shipment. Quotations were firm for all grades at ceilings. Deliveries of liquid and ground extracts have increased against recent contracts.

Wattle Bark—Buyers continued to show an active interest in both the bark and extract. Business was slow because of the lack of offerings from primary centers. Advices from producing centers report a scarcity of material for prompt and nearby shipment. Prices were strong at ceilings.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price developments in the market for drugs and fine chemicals were lacking last week. The general undertone of the market was one of considerable strength, fully sufficient to make for maintenance of prevailing prices. Demand was enough to take up rather promptly all offerings of the more important of materials. Allocation controls continued to set aside large parts of production for war purposes. January allocations start on page 7, this issue.

Quicksilver prevailed in a less roiled market, but the scarcity of spot goods continued and the possibility of Spain, and even Italy, playing an increasing part in supply and price hung more prominently over the market. Naturally, all derived products occupied a firm position.

Outlook for a good-sized production of Brazilian menthol in 1945 was reported excellent, and the crop is expected to sell at lower prices, although the government of Brazil has not yet set its floor price for this year's production. Locally, it was believed that the market would carry very little 1944 menthol over into the new season. Much of the goods in port but still unloaded last week has been sold.

Events in the Far Eastern war last week included the fact that the island of Formosa, where the Japanese were cultivating cinchona trees on a large scale is due for attack. Also, that the island 750 miles from Tokyo and under assault by the Marines bears the name Iwo Jima, which means "Sulphur Island," a translation that surely many yearn to know.

The War Food Administration released a full report on its 1944 purchases of acid ascorbic, acid citric, acid nicotinic, vitamin A fishliver oils, milk powder, riboflavin, and thiamine hydrochloride. It also listed its January, 1945, purchases for lend-lease. The totals appear under individual market reports.

Production totals on natural and synthetic methanol for all of 1944 were also released by the Bureau of the Census and appear elsewhere in this issue.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
231.6	231.6	232.4	243.7

Acid, Ascorbic — In January, 1945, the War Food Administration purchased 705,472 pounds of powder for lend-lease needs. Total purchases for that account in 1944 were 6,672,384 pounds of powder. Also, 50,648,029 tablets.

Acid, Citric—The total amount of granular acid bought for lend-lease account by the War Food Administration in 1944 was 653,430 pounds. On February 6, WFA sold 18,480 pounds to a spot dealer at 20½c. per pound, less 1 percent. Producers remind buyers to order before March 1 their quota of acid for the April-June quarter.

Acid, Nicotinic—The War Food Administration in January, 1945, bought 16,000 pounds of this item for lend-lease use. Its purchases for that account in 1944 totaled 119,610 pounds.

Ammonia Phosphate. — The N.F., dibasic item was very firm and the demand was about normal in quantity with a slight tendency toward increase being noted in quarters whose takings usually concern jobbing amounts.

Berberine—Although there are indications that supplies may be returned to the general open market, at this time the market is considered nominal and no firm prices are available. It is mainly a matter of getting enough raw material.

Butyl Acetate — War requirements prevent the creation of reserve stocks against which ordinary civilian users might draw. Tight allocation control prevails and takes up total production steadily.

Camphor—American military might is apparently to be directed at Formosa, where the Japanese have produced camphor ever since they took it from the Chinese. The forces may face an electrified wire fence stretched clear across the island by the Japanese to protect camphor production from attacks of headhunters native to the island.

Castor Oil—Stocks of beans gained by 17,251,500 pounds, bring the total of imports since January 1 to 41,250,050 pounds. The total compares with that of 49,182,650 pounds for the corresponding period in 1944. Prices for replacement beans in Brazil held unchanged but importers here still failed to book orders thereat.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Movement of castor oil into hands of buyers is continuing steady, with a firm background of statistical developments. Tone is steady. Prices are:—Cold pressed, USP, returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, drums, car lots, 14¾c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Fishliver Oils—Stocks were tight and production insufficient when the long-range requirements of the country are considered. The War Food Administration in January, 1945, purchased 1,099,747 million units of vitamin A fishliver oil at a total cost of $311,018. It was lend-lease business. WFA total purchases for lend-lease account in 1944 were 22,637,843 million units.

Glycerin — Despite the presence of further interest on the part of government agencies in need of substantial amounts of this item, there still seems to be sufficient glycerin available for all civilian and war purposes. Soapmakers' recoveries provide a steady flow of crude glycerin to refiners, who take offerings promptly and ought to keep accumulations in the hands of recovers down to a minimum.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—In a market characterized by routine developments, glycerin is firm and quiet. Buyers are taking substantial quantities of material. Prices are:—Chemically pure, tankcar, 15c. per pound; drums, carlots, 15½c.; drums, less than car lots, 15¾c.; high gravity, tankcar, 14¼c.; drums, car lots, 14½c.; drums, less than carlots, 15c.

Homatropine Hydrobromide — The supply situation has improved sufficiently to create a market of substantial competition. Also, production costs operate against some producers for the time being at least. Demand was routine but fully supplied on a prompt delivery basis.

Hydrogen Peroxide—War requirements take up large quantities of this article, leaving supplies of small size available for other than purely essential needs. The market was reported to be very strong.

Iodine and Iodides—Plentiful supplies of crude assure ample stocks of derived material and throughout the war to this time no buyer has failed to get his total requirements promptly and on the basis of extremely stable prices.

Iron Citrate—Sellers were reserved but all requirements of a medicinal sort were met with reasonable promptness within the limits of buyers' normal requirements.

Lecithin—Demand was good and maintained at a satisfactory volume. Prices were fully stabilized, having remained unchanged from the levels established by a reduction several months ago.

Menthol—Open quotations on spot menthol from Brazil remained at $12.75 per pound but it was not certain that orders might not be occasionally placed at limits shading that value. March-June shipment was being mentioned by New York importers, but the Brazilian government has not as yet set its floor price. Good information suggests that the 1945 production will be large and that prices will be lower than a year ago. Most menthol arriving is sold.

Methanol—During the week, the Bureau of the Census supplied production figures on both natural and synthetic methanol, thus completing the returns for all of 1944. The complete data appears elsewhere in this issue.

Milk Powder—In January, 1945, the War Food Administration bought 7,465,560 pounds of skimmed milk powder, roller process, and 4,974,554

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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pounds of spray process. Also, the agency took 5,553,100 pounds of whole milk powder. The WFA purchases in 1944 totaled as follows:—Roller process, 168,514,526 pounds; spray process, 127,143,730 pounds; whole milk powder, 48,729,020 pounds.

Quicksilver—The market lacks new developments. Not much metal can be bought on a prompt delivery spot basis and future production is generally well engaged ahead. Spanish metal may become increasingly a factor in making prices in this market. Before the war, plenty of Spanish metal was shipped here and its price made the market. Also, it may be that Italian production will have to be reckoned with eventually unless the foreign cartel division of trade be reestablished.

Quinine — American forces are about to take a whack at the island upon which the Japanese have for years been cultivating cinchona trees for quinine extraction purposes. It is the island of Formosa and the cultivation areas are along the coastal plain. The interior of Formosa was virtually untrod except by island natives. If the plantations survive and the island becomes Chinese once more, it could mean the entry of China into the cinchona bark-quinine business.

Nicotinamide—The total 1944 purchases of the War Food Administration for lend-lease purposes was 37,604 kilograms.

Riboflavin—The War Food Administration in 1944 bought a total of 2,325,000 grams of this vitamin for lend-lease use.

Thiamine Hydrochloride — Lend-lease purchases made by the War Food Administration in all of 1944 totaled 16,620 kilograms.

Chemical Allocations

—*Continued on page 40*

75 percent; soaps and detergents 1,271,000 pounds, 50 percent; miscellaneous, 652,000 pounds, 50 percent.

Phthalate Plasticizers—Dibutyl Phthalate: 190 pounds, 25 percent of requests were allowed for miscellaneous civilian uses (essential oil compounds). Diethyl Phthalate: 1,250 pounds, 25 perceit of requests, were granted for miscellaneous civilian uses (essential oil compounds). Dimethyl Phthalate: 200 pounds, 25 percent of requests, were allowed for miscellaneous civilian uses (essential oils). Methylphthalylethyl Glycollate: 550 pounds were allowed for denture base material. All civilian requests were denied for the following: Butyl phthalyl butyl glycollate, castor oil phthalate, diamyl phthalate, dibutoxy ethyl phthalate, dicapryl phthalate, dicyclohexyl phthalate, dimethoxy ethyl phthalate, dimethylcyclohexyl phthalate, di-2-ethyl hexyl phthalate, ethyl phthalyl ethyl glycollate, hydrogenated castor oil phthalate.

Phthalic Alkyd Resins—Due to the critical shortage of phthalic anhydride only 550,000 pounds of alkyd resins were allocated for essential civilian uses during February. These resins were limited to 20 percent phthalic anhydride content except for the following end uses where a content of 40 percent was permitted:—Varnish for electrical insulation or impregnation where dielectric characteristics are required; interior can or closure coatings; and electrical equipment coatings. The allowed end uses are as follows:—Aircraft, body and wing-metal; transportation, locomotives including parts, and trucks, new, including parts; electrical and communication equipment, electrical insulation and impregnation and electrical equipment coatings; industrial machinery, equipment and tools, agricultural equipment (including farm tractors) motorized, new, and agricultural equipment, horse drawn, new (mechanized); health, safety and scientific equipment, X-ray, surgical and medical equipment; laundry, kitchen and refrigeration equipment, refrigerators and coolers, new; containers, packages and accessories, glass containers including closures and parts (foods, and medicinal or chemical products only); metal containers except canteens, blitz cans, pails and drums including closures and parts.

Phthalic Anhydride—Total February requests for phthalic anhydride amounted to 13,166,090 pounds. Of these, alkyd resins were allocated 75 percent of requests; miscellaneous resins, 90 percent; esters, 84 percent; dyes, 87 percent; foods and drugs, 73 percent chemical intermediates, 72 percent; rubber, 67 percent miscellaneous, 100 percent. Owing to the critical shortage of phthalic anhydride due to weather conditions in the North Eastern Section of the U. S., no reserve is available for interim allocations during February.

Pine Oil—In addition to allotments for direct and indirect military end uses in February, approximately 200,000 gallons were made available for civilian use under paragraph (f) of Order M-300.

Pinetar—All requests for rubber compounding and reclaiming, ship construction and cordage were granted in full for February. Civilian requests for other end uses were denied with the exception of some allocations going into veterinary products.

Polystyrene — February requests were allocated in full for the following civilian end uses:—Acid-resistant closures, chemical-resistant coatings, commercial fishing floats, hearing-aid cases, clinical thermometer cases, refrigerator parts and plumbing equipment (flush valves, float balls, flush elbows and tank equipment). Off-grade material and fines were allowed for miscellaneous civilian uses under paragraph (f) of Order M-300.

Polydichlorostyrene — Allowed for experimental purposes only during the month of February, 1945.

Potassium Carbonate—On the first month of allocation for this product all essential requirements were granted in full. The textile and chocolate industries received only about 50 percent of their average 1944 monthly consumption. Civilian glass manufacturers received 50 percent of their average 1944 monthly requirements.

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SAMPLES AND LITERATURE UPON REQUEST

•

Ask for New Price List

KETO CHEMICAL CO., INC.
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uted for agricultural purposes in conjunction with WFA on the basis of insect infestations for uses previously approved by WFA. Material for other civilian use was made available to pest control operators where more toxic substances constituted a health hazard. Material thus made available was of a grade not suitable for military use.

Pyridine—February requests were allowed for sulfa drugs (50 percent of requests); other medicinals, 30 percent; vitamins, 60 percent; stabilizers, 70 percent; miscellaneous, 60 percent. Dyestuffs and disinfectants were denied.

Rotenone—Distributed in conjunction with War Food Administration for agricultural use only.

Silica Gel and Desiccant Grade Bentonite—Virtually no material was allocated in February for civilian uses.

Sulphuric Acid—A large number of emergency adjustments were necessary in February due to plant failures, which resulted in loss of production. Large increases in highly essential uses have resulted in reduced deliveries to several end uses, and are reflected in shortages of low strength acids.

Synthetic Organic Detergents—Civilian requests were granted for February as follows: Leather plastics and rubber, metal cleaners, pulp, paper and cellophane, dairy cleaners, germicides, bactericides, certain unique uses, 100 percent; textile detergents, 58 percent; emulsion, 50 percent. Soaps and cleaners and miscellaneous chemical manufacture were denied.

Theobromine—All requests for February were granted in full. Used for medicinal purposes only.

Toluene—Initial February allocations were:—Miscellaneous protective coatings, 72,606 gallons, 39 percent of requests; ammunition coatings, 161 gallons, 1½ percent; container coatings, 2,210 gallons, 6 percent; cable lacquer, 26,816 gallons, 56 percent; aircraft coatings, 20,208 gallons, 46 percent; dyes and dye intermediates, 101,739 gallons, 60 percent; solvents, 20,727 gallons, 77 percent; neoprene solvents, 18,739 gallons, 68 percent; cleaning, 54 gallons, 100 percent; food preservatives, 1,276 gallons, 100 percent; adhesives, 29,976 gallons, 57 percent; miscellaneous chemicals, 85,222 gallons, 64 percent; medicinals, 21,896 gallons, 98 percent; laboratory and research, 4,571 gallons, 100 percent.

Urea and Melamine Aldehyde Resins—Protective Coatings: Allocations for civilian end uses were made to Groups E to K, inclusive, of Dir. 2 of M-300: Group E, electrical equipment, containers, etc., 90,081 pounds, 74 percent of requests; Group F, machinery, health and scientific equipment, etc., 31,860 pounds, 60 percent; Group G, transportation, 24,576 pounds, 60 percent; Group H, textiles, 3,990 pounds, 57 percent; Group I, building equipment, 35,326 pounds, 54 percent; Group J, refrigerators, 26,529 pounds, 40 percent; Group K, miscellaneous, 641 pounds, .004 percent. Urea Molding Powder: During the month of February industrial wiring devices were allowed up to 50 percent of requests. Approximately 25 percent of the requests for other civilian electrical applications were allowed. Requests for cosmetic packaging were denied. Thermos caps, office equipment, household and institutional dishware, household hardware, and other miscellaneous civilian items, such as alarm clocks, thimbles, drinking tumblers, soap trays, cigarette cases, etc., were denied completely. A limited amount of material was made available for buttons and closures and was distributed in cooperation with suppliers on the basis of proposed deliveries. Melamine Molding Powder: Civilian ignition and insulation was allowed in full. Household and institutional tableware was denied. Adhesives: All civilian uses were cut 50

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MILWAUKEE

percent, including civilian plywood, civilian furniture and civilian textiles.

Vinyl Polymers—Polyvinyl butyral and polyvinyl formal: No allocations were made for civilian uses. Polyvinyl acetate: Allocations were granted 100 percent for dairy filters, shoes and leather goods, miscellaneous adhesives, bookbinding and padding cements, heat sealing and sensitive pressure tape, electrical equipment and insulation, chewing gum, lacquer coatings, food and drug wrap, bandages, protective and industrial clothing, experimental and containers. Polyvinyl alcohol: Allocations were granted 100 percent for food packaging, padding cements, textile and paper sizing, dairy filters, protective clothing, shoe cements and miscellaneous adhesives. Copolymers of vinyl-chloride-acetate, vinylidene chloride: With the exception of certain grades of Saran, all polyvinyl chloride-acetate copolymers were made available for civilian end uses under paragraph (f) of M-300. Saran: The cordage grade was granted in full for tubing exposed to severe chemical corrosion, and molding grade was made 100 percent available for molded items, sheeting, pipe fittings and rodding.

Vitamin A—Civilian requests were allowed in February as follows:—89.5 percent for medicinals (3,781.8 billion U.S.P.-XII units); 100 percent for food fortification (932.3 billion U.S.P.-XII units); 100 percent for feeding oils (3,201.2 billion U.S.P.-XII units).

Vulcanized Fiber—Quarterly allocation reported in December.

Xylol—Initial February allocations were:—Protective coatings, 1,313,045 gallons, 80 percent of requests; blends controlled by M-150, 877,100 gallons, 66 percent; cleaning, 39,433 gallons, 77 percent; dyes and dye intermediates, 24,880 gallons, 98 percent; adhesives and cement, 47,569 gallons, 76 percent; printing ink, 33,211 gallons, 76 percent; laboratory and research, 4,039 gallons, 100 percent; miscellaneous, 125,661 gallons, 76 percent.

Methanol Output: 1944

Data relating to production and stocks of synthetic and natural methanol and covering the period of January-December, 1944, were released as follows by the Bureau of the Census:—

	Gallons	
	Synthetic 100%	Natural 80%
January	6,007,000	324,611
February	5,419,000	347,439
March	6,270,000	360,536
April	6,320,000	340,614
May	6,694,000	364,434
June	6,363,000	341,003
July	5,838,000	314,769
August	4,849,000	319,337
September	5,435,000	333,781
October	5,671,000	382,462
November	6,363,000	361,000
December	5,851,000	356,000
Totals	71,280,000	4,145,986
Stocks, Dec. 31	2,388,000	276,000
Nov. 30	2,388,000	260,000

In terms of 100 percent purity, production of natural methanol in the January-December period would be approximately 2,570,511 gallons, which compares with the output of 71,280,000 gallons of synthetic methanol of 100 percent purity.

Calif. Toiletries Exhibit Being Planned

Plans are being formulated for holding the California Toiletries show. The show sponsored by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce will have as its chairman George H. Voelker, of Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Inc.

Davison Chemical Corporation

6 months, Dec. 25	468,816	432,476
Per share	.91	.84

Hercules Powder Company

Year, Dec. 31	4,823,855	5,704,511
Per share	3.26	3.93

Toilet Goods Ass'n Issues Planning Committees Reports

The Toilet Goods Association is mailing to its members a booklet of thirty-two pages containing the reports of special committees. These reports deal comprehensibly with the existing situation and the future prospects of raw materials, packaging, labor relations, foreign trade, and the disposal of surplus government toilet goods. The committees have been working for several months preparing detailed reports on these subjects, and the reports themselves are as complete as it is possible to make them at this time.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

Agricultural Chemicals

Seasonal expansion is reported in the demand for fertilizers. Orders are piling up at the fertilizer plants and shipments are being made as rapidly as possible, although it is admitted by fertilizer manufacturers that shipments are not moving as rapidly as expected. In the South the weather has continued unfavorable for breaking and preparing land for Spring seeding. Reports indicate that farmers in that area are becoming anxious about receiving their mixed fertilizer in time for early use.

Superphosphate has not improved its supply position. Demand is ahead of production by a wide margin in several sections. Available stock around Baltimore and the Carolinas is reported definitely short. Deliveries of chemical nitrogen to date and prospects for the remainder of the year seemed more encouraging than last Fall. Indications suggest 600,000 tons for fertilizer use will be shipped for 1944-1945. The inventory carryover last June was estimated at 22,000 tons. This would mean about 622,000 tons for farms during the fertilizer year against 631,000 tons consumed last year.

Domestic supply of ammonia nitrate during the first half of 1944-1945 was better than had been anticipated, but if present military schedules are followed there will be little if any domestic material available after this month. It looks as though Canadian production will be the only source of supply for a while. Tonnages of ammonia sulphate already assigned will likely require about all that can be produced.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Demand continued active for fertilizer use. Reported some delay in shipments on account of boxcar shortage and transportation congestion.

Bone Meal—Improved demand for feeding use reported. Spot stocks were definitely scarce with ceiling figures fully recognized. Department of Agriculture delivered 11.200 pounds of bone meal against lend-lease during January.

Castor Pomace—No improvement in supply position, although importations of castor beans have increased. Current production remained sold ahead on contract with no surplus inventories around.

Fish Meal—Scarcity of available material prevented business. Inquiries were in the market and unfilled at the close. Considerable stock is reported in demand for feeding purposes.

Hoof Meal—Tight supply position held up trading. Unfilled orders have been in the market for sometime.

Soda Nitrate—Agricultural and industrial demand was reported active, with material moving into distribution as rapidly as available. Under such conditions, the supply position has remained tight and the price structure of the market has continued steady. February prices for domestic soda nitrate and A-N-L compound have been extended through March.

Tankage—Material sold readily to feeders when available. Demand was reported active with ceiling prices paid.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock — Some material moving North is reported to have been temporarily stalled by the freight congestion, but a large part of shipments were outside the ice zone. Acidulators have continued to take all the rock they can handle under existing manpower conditions. Tennessee rock is moving at the recently advanced selling level.

Superphosphate — Trade reports suggest no improvement in the supply of either triple or normal superphosphate. The labor shortage has been the main factor in curtailing output, while the scarcity of tankcars to move acid has also affected output. The tankcar situation, however, is reported to have shown a little improvement over a month ago. As six weeks are required to properly cure material, it looks as though current production will fall considerably short for early utilization.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Tennessee phosphate rock, 10c. a ton at mines.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

Fertilizer Materials

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Potashes

While production is slated for a new high record for the year ending May 31, more material could be used by fertilizer mixers if made available. It looks as though output for the fertilizer year will run close to 900,000 tons of potassium oxide. Military wants have cutback sulphate for agriculture and the tobacco planters will get less, but the call for other potash salts should be fairly well covered. Domestic output has been called upon to furnish requirements for many foreign countries.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Industrial demand for sulphur has not relaxed from its high level. Available material at mines is fully adequate to cover the heaviest tonnage orders on record, and the movement into consuming channels has not been delayed in a manner to embarass industry. There was no unusual activity in Spanish pyrites and probably will not be until shipments arrive with some degree of regularity. There were no price changes to note.

Insecticides

Calcium Arsenate—Production during December was 1,393,000 pounds, compared with 2,038,000 pounds in November. Stocks at the end of December were 15,295,000 pounds against 14,549,000 pounds at the end of November, according to the Chemicals Bureau.

Copper Sulphate—Lend-lease shipments were primarily responsible for reducing the stockpile to its lowest level, at the beginning of the agricultural season, in recent years. It is believed that production will be sufficient over the coming months to meet agricultural demand, but there is no indication of a surplus here or in foreign countries. Other exports have been cutback in an effort to hold up stocks for domestic use. Inquiries have reached the market in increasing volume from countries formerly supplied by the British. This condition would seem to indicate that the British market has been tightened appreciably through shipments to France. The overall situation reveals a shortage for agricultural use in all countries, and permanent relief is not expected until production in France and Italy is restored on a large scale. Domestic shipments have been delayed by the traffic jam. The West coast has felt the shortage rather acutely as only one plant is now producing in that area and material has been shipped from Texas to aid in relieving the stringency. Demand for industrial use was reported steady.

Lead Arsenate—December production was placed at 7,962,000 pounds by the Chemicals Bureau. November output was 7[illegible]28,000 pounds. Stocks at the end of December were 14,808,000 pounds, compared with 15,174,000 pounds at the close of November.

Paris Green — Chemicals Bureau gave December production at 418,000 pounds against 204,000 pounds in November. Stocks at the end of December were 748,000 pounds, compared with 512,000 pounds at the end of November.

War Food Administration has purchased 50,000 pounds of nicotine sulphate in drums at .798 per pound, Baltimore, Md.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Feb. 23.—Movement of small-grain, top-dressing fertilizers is reported

—*Continued on page 70*

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Medicinal crude drugs were steady to firm throughout the past week. Higher quotations prevailed on N. F., lupulin which was, in fact, almost unobtainable, and lower values prevailed on lycopodium as well as larkspur seed. Changes in condimental items were fewer than usual and they were almost evenly divided between ups and downs.

Research in the field of botanical drugs tends to be resumed on a scale and under facilities which are likely to extend human knowledge of the medicinal properties of botanicals. To the beginning of the 20th century, botanicals had been subjected to examination of a high order but little has been done during the last forty-four years.

Search for antibiotics has been stimulated by the amazing properties of penicillin and at Yale University a corps of research workers are even now examining lichens to determine their powers to inhibit growth of bacteria. Sixty out of 118 lichens tested have been found to contain antibiotic substances. Specimens gathered came mainly from New Hampshire and Canada.

This specialized research is possibly the forerunner of an extremely broad, well financed, and expertly guided examination and reexamination of botanical drugs as a whole for chemical properties, principles, effects, and effectiveness in disease. There is much to be learned. Witness the Chinese botanicalephedra, used by them for centuries in bronchial and pulmonary disease but whose active principle—ephedrine—is a very recent addition to modern medication for identical diseases in the occident. Such research as that at Yale and the much broader work mentioned above needs doing greatly. At least, some steps have been taken.

Balsams

Peru—Business was on a hand-to-mouth basis but failed to develop price unsettlement because of that condition. Sellers said replacement costs precluded any chance for price shading.

Tolu—Jobbing business was fair but in the main the market was quiet on spot and slightly more than the recent amount of competition was noted.

Barks

Barberry—Some are at least thinking about the eventual resumption of major imports from the normal primary market. At present, there is neither much spot demand nor stock.

Cinchona—Not much is known here about the extent to which the Japanese have instituted cultivation of cinchona bark on the island of Formosa, due for attack by the United States land forces. But the project is certainly large, is concentrated around the costal area of the whole island which, if turned over to China at the end of the war, would give the Chinese a stake in the cinchona bark business of the world.

Soap—There seems to be plenty of the article in this country but the consumption has been also on the high side and hence prices have been free from weakening tendencies.

Beans

Vanilla—Although many manufacturing consumers have been relieved from shortage of beans, to that fact is due the lack of stocks in the hands of vanilla bean importers. While a lot of Bourbon vanilla has been added to available stocks, it went to consumers virtually direct from the dock. Today, there is little more vanilla held by dealers than there was a month ago when the unsold stocks were very light. The tight situation seems likely to continue.

Berries

Hawthorn—The few odd pounds said to be available continue to make at market around 57c. to 60c. per pound but the fact is that most dealers lack a supply while the few users consider present prices almost prohibitive.

Sloe—Dealers have very little imported material and a trifle of domestic goods. Shipments from the normal primary market abroad appeared to be still far in the future.

Flowers

Arnica—Several fair sized parcels were sold at prices confirming recent quotations for prompt deliveries. Stocks were generally conservative in size but no real need has to go unsatisfied within moderate limits.

Chamomile—Enough stock is currently available to cover current manufacturing requirements but there is no important surplus in hand and replacement is an uncertain factor in the future supply situation.

Clover—Not much inquiry was noted last week but the market was none the less firm in price, reflecting the fact that not much remains unsold in primary market hands.

Elder—A liberal collection is hoped for this year. The carryover will not amount to a great deal and there is not much chance of restoring importations from foreign parts.

Gums

Aloe—Considerable business was suggested as pending in Curacao gum but the prices asked and offered act as a deterrent to prompt placing of orders. Most manufacturing needs are supplied from stocks of Cape gum, priced within reasonable limits and available in better than fair quantities.

Arabic—Still well stocked against immediate and probable requirements of a fairly distant future. Not much tendency toward price shading was noted locally last week but there was also not a great number of large quantity inquiries that would have revealed more clearly the price tendency of those who hold substantial quantities at present.

Karaya—Stocks were upped by 134 packages. Dealers held fair sized quantities, also, and reported fair ease in the satisfaction of current requirements of manfacturing consumers. The replacement market was very steady.

Locust Bean—Prices seemed to be slightly unsettled and reports of further price shading were not considered to represent the impossible. In some measure, the spot market was more favorable to buyers than sellers.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Firm in price and steady in undertone. There is reason to expect that there will be sufficient stock to cover domestic requirements until such time as low priced foreign leaves once more make domestic cultivation unprofitable.

Coltsfoot—Seasonal business has been reasonably active of late. Values have displayed stability during this, the most active season of the year.

Henbane—Sellers look for further importations of this material and probably at prices which at least will

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Lupulin, $1 per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Canadian, 2c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, No. 1, ½c. per lb.
No. 2, ¼c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, choice, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Larkspur seed, 50c. per lb.
Lycopodium, 25c. per lb.

Other Articles

Allspice, Mexican, 1¼c. per lb.
Anise, Cyprus, ½c. per lb.
Mexican, recleaned, ½c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, 2c. per lb.
green, 5c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Dillseed, dewhiskered, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
240.2	244.0	244.0	261.2

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OPD—2-26-1945 63

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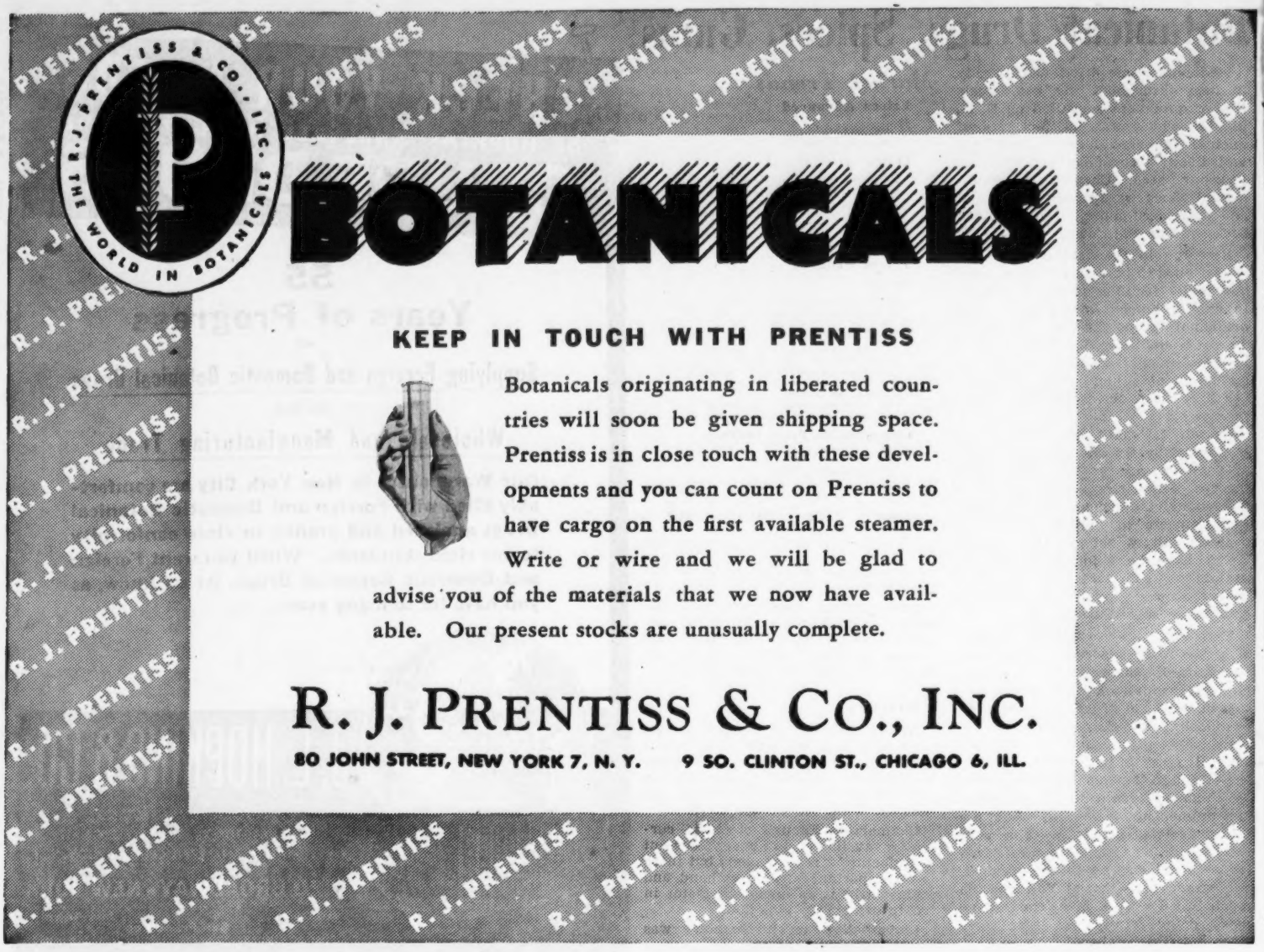
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permit maintenance of price stability at levels close to those now current.

Marjoram—Chilean herb on spot was 21½c. per pound. Futures were offered at 19½c. with business reported done.

Miscellaneous

Grains of Paradise—Futures were offered at 21c. per pound but spot goods held around 28c. per pound.

Kamala—Stocks gained to the extent of 40 bags and some of the merchandise was believed to have been under consumer engagement prior to becoming available. Prices were very firm.

Lupulin—The article was most difficult to secure and the nominal quotation was held to be $9 per pound.

Lycopodium—Quotations were slightly lower at $2.50 to $2.75 per pound with little demand showing at the moment. The entire group of lichens, of which lycopodium is one, is receiving considerable scientific scrutiny by those seeking in them properties akin to those of penicillin.

Roots

Arrow—Numerous orders went unfilled. And leading suppliers applied rationing principles in accepting business from regular customers. The supply situation is tight.

Blood—Spring demand is not going to be met easily and consumers whose reserve supplies have dwindled are not going to replace them readily. Efforts to increase collections will be made early this year.

Rhubarb—Stocks gained by 335 packages but it was Indian, not Chinese root, that became available.

Valerian—Supplies increased by 135 packages of India root.

Seeds

Anise—Cyprus seed remained nominal but the price was lower at 28½c. per pound.

Caraway—Canadian material was advanced to 80c. to 81c. per pound.

Cardamom—Decorticated was cheaper at 71c. to 72c. per pound and green was down to 65c. to 66c. Bleached lacked change.

Celery—Stocks of India seed were up 399 bags. Prices were shaded to 22c. to 22½c. per pound. Futures were off ½c.

Coriander—The only material available is in Argentina but there are numerous quarters here who display interest. Of course, relief from scarcity awaits restoration of exports from Morocco.

Dill—Stocks gained by 590 bags. Prices declined to 13c. to 13½c. per pound.

Flea Seed—Husks were in better supply, stocks gaining by 1,142 packages of India hulls.

Larkspur—Shaded to $2.75 to $3 per pound with possibly a shade lower being possible with orders in hand.

Mustard—Montana yellow was higher at 14½c. to 15c. per pound.

—Continued on page 70

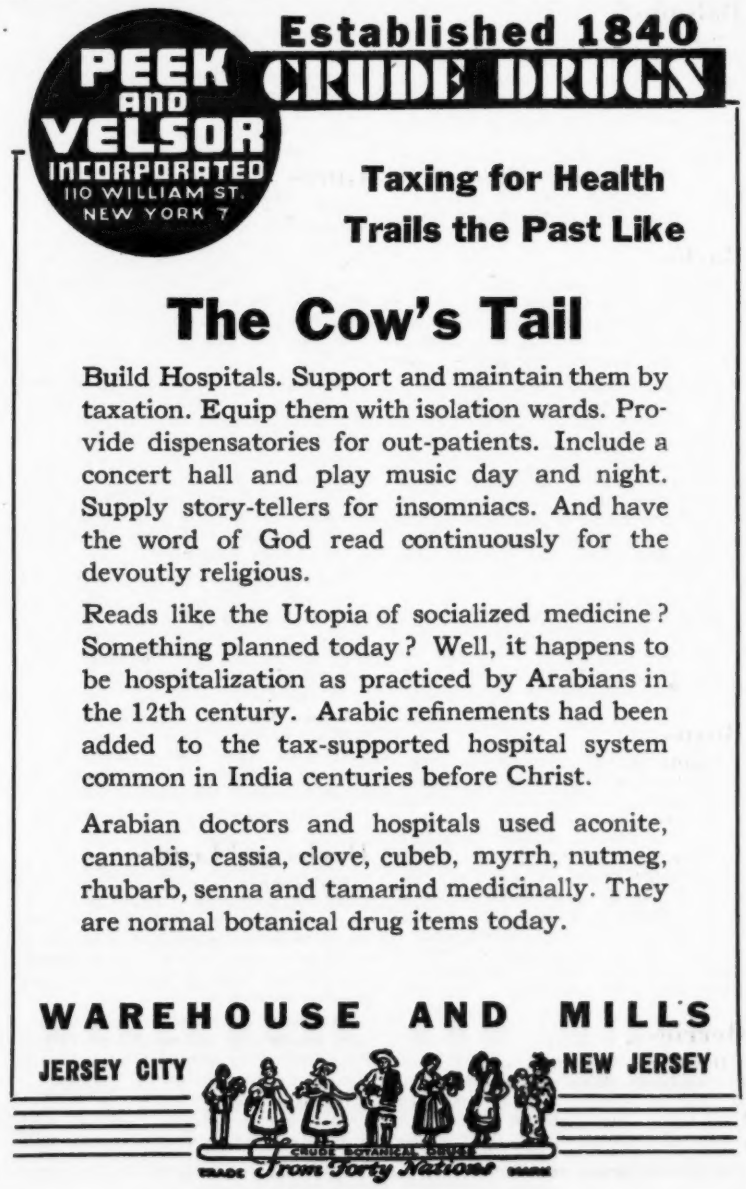
Agricultural Marketing

—Continued from page 3

rected primarily to study of the present system of marketing, the adequacy of marketing facilities, effects of futures commodities, existence of practices which adversely affect farmers and consumers, the adequacy of present facilities for furnishing market reports and marketing information, developing standards and grades, inspection and certification of the quality and condition, development of information on costs of marketing, inspection of meat and meat products, unfair trade practices, assistance in establishing improved systems of marketing, development of transportation, the existence, if any, of discrimination in carrier rates, and the effect of price-support activities.

The resolution directs the committee to make reports on the investigation to the house from time to time with such recommendations it deems advisable for legislative action. Authority is also given the committee to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and reports if this should be necessary.

A. Herbert Smith, director of agencies, and Harry M. Chicester, general manager, have been elected vice-presidents of the United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corporation.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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Substantial activity prevailed in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals last week. The call for substitute materials ran to high levels and at the end of the period interest of buyers was about as great as at the beginning. Practically all dealers have created a line of such merchandise and hence practically all of them encountered the demand and profited thereby.

Italian bergamot oil has just about disappeared on spot and the market was purely nominal at an advance in price. Nor are there signs of the government making it possible for dealers to resume selling. Of course, some manufacturing perfumers have been well cared for.

Geranium oil from Reunion turned stronger and then advanced. Excellent absorption of recent additions to spot stocks has left dealers' supplies short. Some brokers report plenty of unfilled orders and it appeared likely that the actual market was higher than quoted prices.

Lavender and lavandin oils were unobtainable so far as French flower oil was concerned. Lemon was in short supply and the outlook for an increase in stocks was very poor. Cardamom reflected higher cost of raw material by selling at a rise. Petitgrain was stronger and advancing.

Spanish oils lacked feature. All were in good request and all seemed to have exceptionally firm support to prices. Domestic oils were generally quiet but all were firm to strong in price and were not in liberal reserve.

In its final report for the year, the War Food Administration stated that during that period it bought a total of 200,215 pounds of essential oils for lend-lease use, consisting of grapefruit, orange and peppermint oils.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bergamot, Italian, 25c. per lb.
Cardamom, 50c. per lb.
Geranium, Bourbon, $1 per lb.
Petitgrain, 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Diacetyl, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
210.6	206.7	208.0	259.4

Essential Oils

Almond—The market was generally narrow as to demand. Trade was usually on a hand-to-mouth basis, especially as concerned expressed oil. Very little bitter oil could be obtained.

Angelica—Stocks can be had but the interest is curbed by the fact that prices are exceedingly high as compared with the normal value of the article.

Anise—Some Russian oil sold at full prices. The lot was small but it revealed the full strength in which prices are held. Most activity centered in substitutes for natural oil. Such business was very good.

Apricot Kernel—In January, 1945, the War Food Administration bought 650 pounds of "peach kernel oil for lend-lease purposes. Uusally, that designation actually involves a delivery of apricot kernel oil.

Bergamot—The market was purely nominal. No firm offers of goods actually deliverable against prompt delivery orders were being made but the price talked about was nominally $8.50 per pound.

Bois de Rose — Showing plenty of strength at the moment and not available in more than moderate quantities so far as dealers are concerned. Consumption takes all replacement offerings promptly.

Cajeput — There may be a few pounds of this oil left for regular customers of possibly one dealer, but to all intents and purposes, the market at present is purely nominal. There have been unfilled orders in the market in recent weeks.

Camphor — Apparently, United States military forces are close to invasion of the island of Formosa from whence came all the natural oil of commerce in the past. In the future post war era, exports are likely to be made by Chinese interests.

Caraway — Numerous small orders were in the market and potential buyers quickly learned how conservative stocks are and how strongly prices are maintained at high levels. There is not much opportunity to replace supplies.

Cardamom—Recent advances in raw material costs have resulted in sales of this oil at the advanced price position of $19.50 to $21 per pound. In fact, it seemed as though $20 were about minimum for most business.

Cassia—Last actual prices on U.S.P. oil were around $32 per pound; at least, that was the asked price on one drum of redistilled oil which has moved into consumption. No more is known to be available.

Cedarleaf — Movement into consumption was very good and tended to improve because of the fairly substantial interest current in jobbing quantities of this material. Primary market stocks are not substantial.

Celery—The price advance in raw material stopped and, in fact, values receded fractionally. The whole movement has yet to find reflection in asked prices for the oil.

Citronella — Stocks gained in the amount of 39 drums. All was well engaged, leaving little to be added to the already small amount of unsold oil on this market. Prices were exceptionally firm.

Clove—Undertones were firm. Additions of foreign-made oil to spot stocks failed to bring relaxation of spot asking prices. With the need being rather substantial, conditions favored maintenance of current quotations in a market free from competition.

Dill — Fair activity was reported. New crop is available in good quantities and the quality is said to average excellent in most instances. Prices proved to be very steady last week.

Eucalyptus—Foreign reoorts fail to suggest that Australia will soon release anything like the normal export quantities of interest to the United States. Nor has Spain had a great deal to state. Nor has there been an important revival of the possibilities of production in South America.

Geranium—Bourbon oil sellers have tightened prices substantially. Demand has supported the development of a sellers' market and sales into consumption have reduced unsold supplies to comparatively conservative size. Quotations were higher at $10.50 to $11 per pound, and the position seemed to be about nominal. Some talk about $12 oil was heard. Brokers were said to hold unfilled orders.

Grapefruit—In all of 1944, the purchase of the War Food Administration for lend-lease purposes totaled 26,700 pounds.

Ginger—Oil prices continued stable. Outlook was poor for lower-priced raw material but was good as to demand for oil.

Hemlock — Not much more than enough oil to fill fair sized requirements was made available in production season and production costs versus ceilings are such as probably to curtail major interest in production in the future.

Lemon—The statu quo remained undisturbed nor seemed likely to be troubled until such time as unrestricted commerce may again be possible in both domestic and Italian oils. Dealers reported inability to get supplies for civilian use save as the civilian manufacturers may have government contracts to fill.

Lemongrass—Stocks of this article gained by 172 packages but much of it was earmarked for immediate delivery to manufacturing consumers and not more than a trifle remained for warehousing against new orders to come in the future.

Orange—A report of the War Food Administration concerning its lend-lease purchases in 1944 records transactions involving 23,515 pounds of this oil. Recent price advances appeared to have been strongly cemented and

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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buyers' attempts to break them failed most of the time during the past week.

Peppermint—In 1944, the War Food Administration bought a total of 150,000 pounds of this oil for lend-lease purposes. Its January report failed to disclose any transactions.

Petitgrain — Sales were reported made at $1.85 per pound and upwards of $2 per pound was asked at times during the past week. Not much replacement material has reached here from the source for a considerable period of time.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone—Most dealers report business only at ceiling levels. Many totally lack supplies.

Amyl Formate—Sellers continued to quote ceiling limits most of the time and with only moderate stocks available in any quarter the market appeared close to the virge of nominality.

Benzaldehyde — January allocations appear elsewhere in this issue. Whatever the allocation, the fact remains that benzaldehyde was not easily comeby in the aromatic chemical market for civilian purposes.

Benzophenone — Ceilings ruled all transactions and the total business done was one the low side because of the extremely limited stocks of material held by most dealers.

Benzylidene Acetate — Business was noted done at $2 per pound but trade was generally moderate in size.

Benzyl Compounds—All in very tight position. Likely so to remain until such time as the turn of war events makes possible a restoration of normal quantities of raw material.

Coumarin — Although the market was routine, it was also one of substantial strength in price and moderation in supply.

Diacetyl—Quoted 25c. lower at $5.75 to $6.50 per pound, according to seller and quantity.

Treasury Issues List Of Taxable Cosmetics

The Treasury Department has issued to collectors of internal revenue an extensive list of articles which the Department considers taxable as toilet preparations. In any case where the taxability of a particular article is in question a sample of the product or the quantitative formula together with labels and other advertising material showing the purposes for which it is to be used should be submitted to the bureau for a ruling.

Miss Harriett Groves has been named director of the cosmetic wholesale division of Hattie Carnegie, Inc. Miss Groves has managed production and sales of the company's wholesale perfume division for the last year.

Arrives from England

Blackstone Studios

Thomas G. C. Hendy, general manager of Evans Chemicals, Ltd., London, arrived in New York February 5 for a month's stay with Evans Chemetics, Inc., 250 East Forty-third street. Mr. Hendy is here on liaison work in connection with the postwar development of the European plants of Evans Chemetics, Inc., and their associated companies. While in this country, Mr. Hendy will make arrangements for the manufacture of private-brand cosmetics in England for American companies after the war.

Surplus Disposal Rule For Goods Abroad Set

OPD Washington Bureau

In order that prompt action may be taken to organize the disposal of surplus property located in foreign countries, the Surplus Property Board has issued Temporary Regulation A assigning disposal functions in those areas to the owning agencies.

While the temporary regulation applies to all owning agencies and affects all surplus property abroad, except merchant vessels and naval vessels, it was drawn at this time so that the Army and Navy, the largest holders of surplus property, may take immediate steps to handle the growing volume of surpluses in non-combat areas. Commanders in combat areas have full powers over all military property in their areas. That authority is not affected by this regulation. A more comprehensive, definitive regulation will be issued by the Surplus Property Board at a later date.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Recognition of the transcendent importance of rushing abroad all the petroleum derivatives required in the hugely stepped-up war operations on the Pacific as well as the European fronts has led to a further constriction of the flow of several of these products, notably fuel oil, kerosene, naphtha, gasoline, liquefied gases and paraffin into civilian channels of consumption within the past week.

Herculean efforts are now being made by the Petroleum Administration and Office of Price Administration to stimulate production of crude petroleum by supplying numerous incentives for amplifying the output of stripper wells and for the bringing-in of newly discovered pools. But it is now generally realized that the total yield of the domestic oilfields is still insufficient for meeting both the titanic war needs and steadily increasing civilian wants.

So, on top of a further increase in the daily average of domestic production of crude oil, PAW has called upon the industry to attain a new all-time high record production rate in March reaching 5,118,760 barrels daily, of which Texas is asked to supply a daily average of 2,316,000 barrels.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Crude petroleum, stripper-well premiums in 25 pools, 3c. to 35c. per bbl.
Fuel oil, No. 1, lower field Pennsylvania, 1/20c. per gal.
Liquefied petroleum gas, tankwagon deliveries in Oklahoma, Texas Panhandle area and 18 counties in West Texas, ½c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Kerosene, 46 waterwhite, lower field, Pennsylvania, ½c. per gal.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Although none too plentifully supplied with xylol, which they use as the base for processing their high-solvency aromatic naphthas, manufacturers of these solvents have not yet felt any pinch in their allotments of this material and are having no difficulty in turning out enough of the class A and class B types, together with blends of both descriptions, to meet the fairly active demands of all their customers. Prices continue strongly maintained.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Still in keen call from both military and civilian accounts, with prices firmly held.

Lacquer Diluent—Continues moving in sizable volume into paint industry channels. Market strong throughout.

Mineral Spirit — Buying interest keeps up well in this material. Tone steady.

Rubber Solvent — Almost complete absorption of offerings by manufacturers of synthetic rubber is still noted. Tone firm.

Stoddard Solvent—A steady movement of this solvent is reported to both military and civilian drycleaning interests, with the former taking the major portion of current offerings. Market strong.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—War production paint and varnish makers continue the most extensive buyers of this solvent, but manufacturers of these protective coatings for civilian use are also taking a sizable quantity to meet their needs. Prices firmly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Feb. 23.—All grades of petroleum solvents and diluents have been holding their own without difficulty in this area within the past week, and the general tone of the market here is steady to firm. Rubber solvent, in particular, is still in good call. The paint industry continues taking sizable quantities of thinners.

Los Angeles, Feb. 23.—Demand for specialties in all divisions of the solvents and diluents market on the Pacific coast continues high. Paint and varnish thinners are in very good demand but offerings are scarce.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Although still endeavoring to corral the lion's share of this liquefied petroleum gas for use in lacing up ordinary gasoline to 100-octane aviation strength, and also for making synthetic rubber, OPA has sought to arrange for adequate, though not overliberal, provisions for those householders in the South and Southwest who employ it for domestic heating and for those agricultural interests who use it in the operation of irrigation facilities, by offering sufficient incentive in authorized price markups to suppliers of this gas to insure its distribution by them in small quantities to consumers in these regions. Toward this end, OPA has granted increases of a half cent per gallon in the ceiling prices of this gas for tankwagon deliveries in such limited amounts to consumers in Oklahoma, the Texas Panhandle and eighteen counties in West Texas.

Heptane—In steadily increasing request with prices firmly held.

Hexane — Moving in constantly mounting volume. Market strong.

Octanes — Buying interest running higher daily. Tone steady.

Pentanes—Military takings continue to outstrip civilian use purchases, but the latter are also well represented in the current buying movement. Prices strongly maintained.

Propane—Conditions exactly similar to those noted above in butane, including the applicability of OPA's action in raising ceiling prices on this liquefied gas as well as on butane in tankwagon deliveries of small quantities in specified areas, also prevail in the market for propane.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—With standard process types still in the vanguard of the movement, these waxes continue to go forward into consuming channels in considerable volume, with prices strongly maintained by the leading producers, albeit some price shading continues to be practiced occasionally by some suppliers.

Paraffin—Little of either crude scale or refined grades of this wax remain available for civilian consumers as the drain incident to meeting military and lend-lease requirements abroad continues to reduce supplies in this country.

Petrolatums—A slight diminution of the hitherto keen demand which was recently threatening to outstrip immediately available supplies has been noted of late, but prices of U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades continue to be strongly held.

White Mineral Oils—Still moving in moderate volume into pharmaceutical and technical consuming channels, with prices well maintained by leading producers at their recently slightly lowered schedules, but with some price cutting still engaged in occasionally by small suppliers.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—PAW has recommended to the crude oil-producing interests the attainment of a new all-time high record production rate of 5,118,760 barrels daily for March, of which 2,316,000 barrels is called for from Texas, compared with a certified rate of 5,074,850 barrels daily for the current month. For the week ended February 17 the output of crude oil has shown an increase of 40,550 barrels daily to 4,780,670 barrels.

OPA has granted increases in ceiling prices of crude oil in twenty-five oil pools, ranging from 3 cents to 35 cents per barrel, under the stripper well premium payment plan. Twenty of these pools have been added to the list of those already under premium payment plan and five have been embraced in this list under a recent extension of the plan allowing increases where the daily average yield per well is more than nine barrels a day, but where, because of high cost factors, existing ceiling prices were below the average cost of production.

Fuel Oil—PAW has announced that its approval is now required before any kind of fuel oil can be used in commercial or industrial space heaters that are installed after February 26, which singly or in combination burn 10,000 or more gallons a year.

The Atlantic Coast Oil Conference has called upon PAW and OPA to increase the value of fuel oil ration coupons from 10 to 12 gallons and to start the fifth ration period three days earlier.

A mark-up of one-twentieth of a cent per gallon in the price of No. 1 fuel oil has been announced by leading refiners in the lower field of Pennsylvania, making their revised quotation for this light fuel oil 7.175 cents.

Gasoline—OPA has announced that the deadline for gasoline dealers and distributors to apply for replenishment of shortages of gasoline and gasoline ration coupons has been extended from three and a half months to four months after the shortage occurs.

PAW has announced that its approval will have to be obtained on and after March 1 on any and all contemplated movements of naphtha and natural gasoline into the East coast states by rail or inland and intercoastal waterways.

Kerosene—Leading refiners of kerosene in the lower field of Pennsylvania have lowered their prices for the 46 waterwhite grade by an eighth cent per gallon to 7⅛ cents. Some other refiners in that same region, however, continue to ask up to 7⅜ cents per gallon for this grade.

Ziegler & Co. Appoints Chicago Representative

G. S. Ziegler & Co., pitch and asphalt compounds, New York, announces the appointment of Fred A. Jensen & Co. as Chicago representative. Mr. Jensen and his associate, R. T. McLelland, long affiliated with the paint and varnish industry, will represent the Ziegler company in the sale and distribution of gilsonite, stearin, cottonseed, palm and tall oil pitches rerun to specification, amorphous waxes and special compounds.

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For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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1—National 2 Station Automatic Powder Filler—up to 1 lb.
1—Aluminum 250 Gal. Jacketed Vacuum Pan.
6—Copper Jacketed Vac. Pans 100-850 gal.
1—Glass Lined 3000 Gal. Vacuum Pan or Still.
35—Steam Jacketed Kettles up to 1500 gal. in Copper, Iron, Steel, Alum., etc., some with agit.
1—Devine Vac. Impregnator; Tanks (2) 42"x5'.
2—Jacketed Glass Lined Tanks; 750 gal.
5—Vertical Copper Tanks; 1000 gal. 4'x9'.
1—J. H. Day Water Jacketed 1½ BBL. Marshmallow Beater.
1—Stokes Mass Mixer, heavy duty; 30"x40"x66"; tilting.
1—W. & P. 250-gal. Double Arm Mixer; tilting.
5—J. H. Day Pony Mixers from 8 gal. to 40 gal.
2—Post Mixers, single or double station; belt drive.
3—Ross 12"x30" three roller Roll Mills; water cooled.
1—Heavy Duty Jacketed Ball Mill; 6'x13' with drive.
2—Abbe Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills; 40"x43" and 42"x50".
1—Steel Ball Mill with charge of balls; 44"x92".
1—Silex Lined Pebble Mill; 1500 gal.; 7'x6'.
1—Mikro No. 4 Pulverizer 24"; with 75 H.P. Motor.
1—Jeffery Hammer Mill; 24"x20"; 5 ton per hour.
1—Williams Hammer Mill; 24"x18"; 4 ton per hour.
2—Devine Rotary Vac. Dryers; 3'x25' and 5'x30'.
1—Buffalo Dryer No. 7; Vac. Drum type; 24"x20".
1—Buflovak Drum Dryer; Bronze chrome plated Drum 48"x40".
6—Oliver Vert. Pressure Filters; monel screens; 100 sq. ft.
6—Filter Presses, Cast Iron, Wood, Alum. 7½" to 42" plates.
2—Ertel and Seitz 12" Disc Filters (8) with pump and motor.
5—Powder Fillers; auger type and free flowing volumetric.
1—Filler Mach. Co. 4 Piston Filler for No. 10 cans.
1—Progressive two Piston Filler; up to one pound.
1—Karl Kiefer Visco Filler for jams, jellies, butters, grease, etc.
2—Colton No. 4 Tube Fillers and No. 2 Clip closers.
1—Colton No. 2 Complete Pill Making Installation.
1—Colton No. 1 Suppository making machine; arr. for belt dr.
1—Revolving Copper Coating Pan; 28" dia. arr. belt drive.
1—FMC Stainless Steel Hand Pack Filler with Reeves drive.
5—Miller Cellophane or wax paper Wrappers; adjustable.

There are 4000 Other Units Listed as Now Available. Send us Your Inquiry. We can find that RARE machine for you.

FMC Supplies the following

NEW EQUIPMENT:

Stainless Kettles, Tanks, Vac. Pans.; Rotary and Centrifugal Pumps, all metals; Dry Batch Mixers, all steel, all sizes; FMC rugged Hammer Mills; Tumbling Type Mixers; Belt Conveyor and Skate Conv. Syphon and Vacuum Fillers; Rotary Cutters; Packers; Jar Mills, Colloid Mills, Portable Agitators, etc.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
EAST 9th STREET AND EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK 9, N. Y. GR. 7-4300

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

AGENCIES WANTED

New York export corporation with well-established sales organization covering all important foreign markets desires exclusive export representation of manufacturers to establish a sound basis for post-war export trade. OPD 718.

Sweden—Well-established and reliable Swedish firm is interested in representing manufacturer in the chemical and color trades in Sweden or Scandinavia. Cash or commission basis. Specialties: modern lacquers, plastics and new products based on recent technical developments in the U. S. A. in the mentioned fields. Please address correspondence to R N, care of Sven Rygaards Advertising Agency, Stockholm, Sweden.

AGENTS WANTED

Reliable agents for chemicals wanted. Important New York house is looking for representatives in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru. Industrial and fine chemicals, pharmaceuticals, vitamins, food colors, anilin dyes, fat and essential oils, paints, varnishes, etc. Write by airmail indicating any previous experience in these lines. OPD 711.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale—Swenson evaporator, 4 ft. 6 in. x 14 ft., complete with salt chamber, 120 tubes 2 in. x 4 ft.; also three transformers, each 150 KVA, 4160-440 volts, 60 cycles, 3 phase. Westchester Chemical Corporation, Mamaroneck, New York. New York phone, LExington 2-4469.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Colton No. 2 combination collapsible tube closer and clip fastener with motor, 220 A.C., single phase. Evangeline, 68 Jay street, Brooklyn, N. Y. TRi. 5-0636.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted, S. Burkhard 38-inch copper coating pans must be in A1 condition. OPD 707.

MANUFACTURING WANTED

Brazilian industrial firm, giving best references, desires to contact an American company to produce in Brazil, articles of great demand based on the American process by means of royalty or any other kind of remuneration to be agreed on. OPD 704.

"Consolidated" MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

SERVING AMERICAN INDUSTRY FOR OVER A QUARTER-CENTURY

The WAR is yet to be WON!
Send us your list of Idle Machinery.

Special Items from Stock

2—32" x 72" BUFLOVAK ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, m. d.

2—70" x 30' RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.

1—5' x 12' Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry complete with accessories.

10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'.

2—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4' x 12'.

1—Stokes 5' x 13'6" ATMOS. DRUM DRYER.

2—Buflovak 6' dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.

9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 70" x 30', 6 x 60'.

1—7'6" x 75' Indirect Heat ROTARY DRYER.

2—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.

2—CRUSHING ROLLS, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works.

6—DRY POWDER MIXERS various sizes. To 3000 lbs.

2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-DB jacketed 625 gal.

6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 4-Roll Low Side; No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.

1—4'x8' OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTER; 2—8'x8'

8—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.

1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.

8—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 1—150 gal.

23—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.

1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT

1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. tight WRAPPER.

2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.

1—36' dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 73" high.

1—Buffalo 48 x 40" VACUUM DRUM DRYER, with bronze chromium plated drum, Vacuum pump, Barometric condenser, Vacuum receiver etc.

All items motor driven, still set up in operating condition.

LIQUIDATION MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT OF FORMER CENTRAL SUGAR CO., Decatur, Indiana

1—Battery of 5—40" STEEL BASKET, WESTERN STATES, 1600 RPM, belt driven CENTRIFUGALS, ball bearing, water-cooled heads; mixer with Stevens mingler coil; syrup troughs, all supporting framework, unloaders.

8—8x10 Wood Stave OLIVER FILTERS.

1—19,000 sq. ft. QUADRUPLE EFFECT, horizontal, brass tube EVAPORATOR, with all piping, pumps, etc.

7—JUICE HEATERS, 500 to 750 sq. ft. H. S.

Miscellaneous: Pumps, Packaging Machinery, Coil and Calandria Pans

Send for Printed Circular — Arrange to Inspect

1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12.

3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 100 gal. per hour.

9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6" x 16", 5' x 22", 6' x 36'; also 6' x 12' Rod Mill.

2—8' x 30" Hardinge Conical Silex Lined PEBBLE MILLS, also 6' x 36".

1—5' x 13' PEBBLE or TUBE MILL, with open trunnions.

53,000 lbs. 2—4" mixed STEEL GRINDING BALLS.

1—500 gal. 5' x 6' BALL MILL.

5—ROTARY KILNS, 6' x 60', 8' x 125', 8'x 135'.

1—BELT CONVEYOR, 16" x 65'.

3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS

1—Abbe Blutergess No. 2 SIFTER; 1—No. OS, m.d.

2—Gen. Ceramic 40" dia. x 15' high ABSORPTION TOWERS.

10—Dopp C. I. Jacketed KETTLES, 25 Gal. to 100 gal; 30—steel, cast iron, jack. up to 2000 gals.

3—ROLLER MILLS, 6'6" x 14", 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled.

3—Beach-Russ No. 10 ROTARY VACUUM PUMPS, with V-belt Drive m. d.

1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER

4—150 gal. aluminum TANKS, cone bottom.

1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER, 50 lb. belt driven.

2—4-Roll RAYMOND HIGH SIDE MILLS, equipped for vacuum air separation—one with latest "whizzer" separator, with double cone vacuum separator. Each including exhauster, cyclone collector and inter-connecting piping.

1—Komarek-Greave B I-QUETTE PRESS, with 2—32" x 24" face, rolls for pillow and egg-shaped briquettes, rated 25 tons per hour.

2—Colton TUBE or JAR FILLERS, 1-No. 0, 1-No. 7.

2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.

2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS

1—Shriver Iron FILTER PRESS, 42" x 42", 30 chambers.

1—Burt straight line auto duplex LABELER, md.

3—50 gal. copper steam jacketed VACUUM PANS, complete; other sizes to 750 gal.

3—Pfaudler GLASS LINED TANKS, to 1500 gal. cap.

1—40 gal. DAY PONY MIXER.

1—Size "B" Erie City COAL PULVERIZER with 40 P 3/60/220-440 V. Motor. Rated 2000 lbs. per hour.

2—18 x 18" Jeffery Single ROLL CRUSHERS.

9—COPPER & ALUMINUM steam Jack. KETTLES up to 500 gal, some with agitator.

1—450 gal. GLASS LINED jack. agit. KETTLE; 2—150 gal. jack. agit; 2—200 gal. jack.

1—350 gal. NICKEL LINED jack. KETTLE, C. I. shell.

1—Riehle friction grease TESTING MACHINE, cap. 10,000 P. S. I.

1—F. J. STOKES AUGER DRY POWDER FILLER.

1—WORLD High Speed straight away LABELER, m d.

2—500 gal. all COPPER, steam jack. agit. KETTLES; 4-300 gal. Copper jacketed.

WANTED—YOUR IDLE MACHINES
There's still a War to be Won. Help production! Send your list NOW.

THE KEY TO SAVING TIME AND MONEY
CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE FOR OVER A QUARTER CENTURY

WE BUY FROM SINGLE ITEMS TO COMPLETE PLANTS
"Every Machine in Your Plant is a Used Machine"

13-18 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 7, N. Y. — TEL. BArclay 7-0600
Shops: 335 Doremus Ave., Newark, N. J. Cable Address: Equipment, N.Y.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Strontium Salts—While currently producing strontium chloride, carbonate, oxide and peroxide for war purposes, we invite suggestions on new uses for any strontium salt or compound. Inorganics Incorporated; Plant: Knoxville, Tenn. Sales director: John G. Harrison, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, Suite 1201, New York 20, N. Y. Phone CIrcle 6-3525.

For Sale—Anhydrous calcium chloride, 95% technical and C.P. Our plant now going into production on this item. Inquiries invited. Bernard Rodsky, Chemical Engineer, King Industries Company, Queens Village, N. Y.

20,000 pounds Mexican calcium carbide, standard grade, size 2x4 millimeters. Packed drums 101.39 pounds each. Located Long Island City. Price 2c. per pound. Klatt, Chas. Williams & Associates, 50 Church street, New York City.

For Sale—Crude Naphthalene. OPD 713.

MATERIALS WANTED

Will purchase your surplus stock of chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents. Are you overstocked due to formula change or government cancellations? Write fully. Will make immediate offer. OPD 680.

To Manufacturers and Jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 700.

POSITIONS VACANT

Wanted—Experienced production and development chemist; expanding coated fabrics plant; most unusual opportunity; 35 miles from New York. Qualified in oil, resin, pyroxylin, vinyl applications on cottons and rayons; dip, knife and roller coating techniques. Give full particulars, education, experience, present and desired salary. Interviews arranged on qualifications. OPD 677.

Experienced Production man in insecticides, disinfectants, waxes, janitor supplies, etc., both package and bulk. Good salary. Located in the South. Give complete details in letter to OPD 684.

Tablet man to take charge and do actual work in 5-million-a-week brand-new tablet and coating department. In 18 years it has never been necessary for any of our employees to ask for a raise. Medical Products Company, 9145 S. Leavitt street, Chicago 20, Ill.

Compounder — Flavors and perfumes, wanted by well established progressive firm as head of newly organized compounding department. Attractive salary on either bonus or profit-sharing basis. OPD 714.

Wanted — Experienced production man with executive ability for position with nationally known paint company as assistant plant manager. Should have degree in chemistry. Definite post-war future. Give full experience and details such as training, age, and salary expected. OPD 719.

POSITIONS VACANT

Manager partner to invest $2,500.00 and part-time services as manager. Long established chemical business located in New York City. Excellent post-war opportunity. Give full particulars, education, experience for personal interview. OPD 722.

Chemist—Capable of taking charge control laboratory and assisting in research. Splendid opportunity with established pharmaceutical manufacturing firm. Metropolitan New York area. OPD 723.

POSITIONS WANTED

General manager, 48, successful administrator, active domestic sales and export executive. Specialized experience industrial chemicals, paint pigments, raw materials, metals. Will consider opportunity with successful growing organization with optional investment up to $50,000. Required earnings lower five figure bracket. OPD 715.

Ink Maker, thoroughly experienced in all phases of letterpress and offset ink manufacture. Good production executive. Draft status 4A. Wants to connect with an ink house with established reputation. OPD 720.

Research chemist, Ph.D., specialist with very wide experience in animal glues, gelatin, liquid glue, resinous glue, casein glue,, blood albumin, other adhesives, oils, fats, pharmaceuticals. Own methods. Development manufacturing. OPD 721.

Corporation Earnings

American Distilling Company

	1944	1943
3 months, Dec. 31.....	$282,060	$254,725
Per share.....	1.13	1.02

Atlas Powder Company

Year, Dec. 31.....	1,699,917	1,743,138
Per share.....	5.28	5.45

Bristol-Myers Company

Year, Dec. 31.....	2,439,546	2,683,557
Per share.....	3.66	4.02

Canadian Industrial Alcohol

3 months, Nov. 30.....	154,560	142,348
Per share.....	.13	.12

SPECIALS!

- 1—No. 59C Vallez Rotary Filter, 942 sq. ft., with Monel Leaves.
- 2—Devine 10"x10" Two Stage Dry Vacuum Pumps.
- 1—36"x36" Cast Iron Filter Press, plate and frame, 48 chambers.
- 1—Buffalo Atmospheric Drum Dryer, 5'x6'.
- 1—Vulcan 6'x42' Rotary Dryer.
- 1—W. & P. 150-gal. Stainless Steel Lined Mixer.
- 1—13" Belt Conveyor, 25' centers, with motor.
- 1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, stainless steel lined with 15 stainless steel leaves.
- 1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, with 29 Copper Leaves.
- 3—Swenson Walker Continuous, Jacketed Crystallizers, 24"x30'.
- 1—Day 300-gal. Aluminum Lined Jacketed Mixer.
- 2—6'x5' Jacketed Closed Pressure Kettles.
- 1—Jacketed Steel Still 500 gal. with 24" dia. Steel Column.
- 4—Jacketed Agitated Steel Kettles, 650, 600 gal.
- 5—Day Cincinnatus, Read 75 and 100 gal. Mixers.
- 1—Colton No. 3 Rotary Tablet Machine, 1" tablets.
- 1—W. & P. 20-gal. Mixer.
- 5—World, Ermold Labelers.
- 1—Struthers Wells 2,200 sq. ft. Triple Effect Evaporator.
- 3—Day 12"x32" Roller Mills.
- 1—Copper Steam Jacketed 80 gal. Kettle, agitated.
- 1—Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gpm, 5 H.P. motor.
- 1—Oliver Filter, 5'x8', all steel.
- 2—Oliver Acid Proof Filters, 5'4"x6', 8'x8'.
- 3—Shriver 24", 36", 42" Wood Filter Presses.
- 12—Centrifugals, 32", 40", 48" steel, bronze baskets, top and bottom discharge.
- 1—Goldman Rotary Bottle Washer, 70 spout.
- 3—Hersey Rotary Dryers, 5'x30'.
- 1—Copper Rotary Dryer, 6'x17'.
- 2—Scott 4'x8' Vacuum Cookers.
- 1—Buffalo 24" x 20" Vacuum Drum Dryer.
- 2—Rotary Kilns, 6'x60'.
- 2—Rotary Dryers, 3'x20', 4'x35'.

Miscellaneous: Complete stocks pumps, tanks, filters, boilers, etc.

Partial List Only. Your Inquiries Solicited. Send us your lists of surplus equipment.

BRILL
Equipment Co.
225 WEST 34th STREET
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
BRyant 9-2040

2—Batteries (9 and 11) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.

- 12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber. 18" to 42" sq.
- 1—Ball & Jewell No. 1½ Rotary Cutter.
- 1—54"x48" Silex Lined Pebble Mill.
- 2—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
- 1—W. & P. 20 gal. Jack. Double Arm Mixer, Motor Driven.
- 2—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Presses.
- 6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1,500 gals.
- 12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1,500 gals.
- 3—10, 250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
- 2—Dopp 50 & 80 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles.
- 1—250 gal. Copper Jack. Vac. Still and Receivor.
- 1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
- 1—700 gal. Steel Copper Lined Vac. Filter Tank.
- 1—600 gal. Steel Copper Lined Agit. Tank.
- 6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. Closed, Agitated Jacketed Copper Kettles.
- 20—50 gal. Vert. Agitated Steel Tanks with Netteo Drives.
- 3—Single Punch Preform Tablet Machines, ½" & ¾".
- 1—Homogenizer, 10 HP, motor driven.
- 25—Hydr. Presses, Pumps and Accumulators.
- 1—Houchin 4" Plodder, Motor Driven.
- 1—75 lb. Powder Mixer, motor driven.
- 1—Dunning & Boschert 2,000 lb. Double Arm Steel Powder Mixer.
- 2—Blystone 2,000 lb. Jacketed, Horiz., Paddle Type Steel Mixers.
- 1—25 gal. Ross Double Arm Heavy Duty Tilting Mixer.
- 6—Horizontal Mixers, 25 to 150 gals., Single & Double Arm.
- 1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
- 1—Robinson 20" M.D. Attrition Mill.
- 1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
- 2—4,000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
- 3—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 8"x8" & 4"x6".
- 2—Wall Vert. Dry Vac. Pumps, 4"x2½", Motor Driven.
- 1—Devine No. 37X, Vert. Condenser & Receiver.
- 1—No. 3 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
- 1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
- 2—DeLaval Separators, Lab. size & No. 302.
- 2—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, Nos. 300 & 600, motor driven.
- 2—Day & Ross 3 gal. Pony Mixers.
- 1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8"x12".
- 1—5 Roll water cooled 16"x40" Steel Roller Mill.
- 2—Ross 3 Roll Water Cooled 12"x30" & 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
- 3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20" & 7½"x30" Rolls
- 10—Pebble & Jar Mills, Lab. to 250 gal.
- 3—Tolhurst 24", 26" & 40" Centrifugals.
- 8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
- 8—Lead & Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
- 5—Varnish Kettles, 100 to 200 gals.
- 10—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gal.
- 1—Schutz-O'Neil 20" Pulverizer.
- 2—Double Roll Crushers.
- 2—Williams No. 2XX & No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mills.
- 10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 HP.
- 20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
- 6—Gas Boilers, Lab. to 10 HP.

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.
CANAL 6-8147

GUARANTEED EQUIPMENT

- 1—Bird 48" Stainless Steel Extractor, two-speed, Explosion PF Motor, Bottom Dis.
- 2—Copper Jack. Kettles, 500 gals. with Ag.
- 1—Copper, Closed Jack. 1,000-gal. Kettle.
- 3—Copper Jack. Kettles, 250 gals.
- 1—Pfaudler Glass Lined 500-gal. Jack. Kettle.
- 2—Buffalo 6' Jack. Crystallizers.
- 1—Oliver 8'x8' Rotary Filter.
- 1—Devine 48"x40" Double Drum, Vac. Dryer.
- 1—Buflovak 24"x20" Vac. Drum Dryer.
- 1—Steiner Elec. Dryer, 50 cu. ft.
- 1—Two Truck Dryer, 7'x6'x7'.
- 1—Autoclave, C.I. 42"x60" with Ag.
- 2—Shriver 24" Washing Type Filter Presses.
- 1—Sperry 42" Washing Press, Wd. P&F.
- 1—Day All Bronze Kneader Mixer, 2 gals.
- 1—W&P 20 gals. Jack. Mixer, 10 HP AC Motor.
- 1—Day No. 6 Cin. Mixer, 100 gals. Wkg. Cap.
- 8—Steel Tanks, 200 to 15,000 gals.

Ask for our special Bulletins and send us your lists of Surplus.

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N.Y.)
533 West Broadway New York 12, N.Y.
GRamercy 5-6680

ABBE PEBBLE MILL

Size 6 ft. dia. x 5 ft. long
Porcelain Lining
Complete with 20 h. p. motor
Silent Chain Drive
Compensator and Switch

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
43 HYATT AVE., NEWARK 5, N.J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

AVAILABLE

- 1—Rotex, No. 42 Sifter, 40x84", 3 Separations V-belt drive.
- 1—Rotex No. 55 Sifter, screen, 41x120", 5 deck.
- 1—Abbe No. 2 Bluttergess Sifter.
- 1—Hershey Dryer, 30"x15'.
- 1—Stokes 43-A Granulator.
- 2—Stokes No. 100 granulating Mixers.
- 1—4'x9' Chilling Roll.
- 1—National 5 Roll Mill, 16x40" 40 HP Motor.
- 1—New 14 Disc Bronze Filter.
- 1—Kiefer No. 2 Pulp Filter.
- 1—42" Copper vacuum pan.
- 1—Jeffrey No. 4 barrel vibrator.
- 1—Daniels No. 2 Rotary Cutter.
- 7—Aluminum & Copper Kettles from 40-100 gals.

We are stock poor—Your surplus is needed by us!!

Chemical & Process Machinery Corp.
146-8 Grand Street New York 13, N.Y.
Tel: WOrth 4-8130

UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1912

IN STOCK . . READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY!
ALL OFFERINGS SUBJECT PRIOR SALE!
Wire Collect for Prices and Details!

Just secured
KNAPP ADJUSTABLE CAN LABELING MACHINE

- 2—Mikro Pulverizers equipped with 50 H.P. motors.
- 2—Karl Kiefer Rotary Viscol type Filling Machines.
- 1—Abbe 4' diameter Pebble Mill.
- National Equipment 100-gallon latest style Colony Homogenizer with stainless steel two stage head.
- 1—Huhn Steam Dryer.
- 1—Elgin 24 Spout Rotary Vacuum Filling Machine.
- 1—Colton Ossilating Granulator.
- 2—Galvanized tilting type Percolators, 200-gallon capacity.
- 1—World Fully Automatic Labeling Machine.
- 1—Filler four Plunger Filling Machine.
- 1—J. H. Day No. 2 Double Arm, heavy duty, motor driven.
- 1—Ermold and 1 World Semi-Automatic Labeling Machines.
- 2—Day 3 roll Roller Mills 16" x 40" horizontal type with roller bearings, direct motor drive.
- 2—Kent 3-roll Roller Mills, 16" x 40" horizontal type motor drive.

WE PAY CASH FOR SINGLE MACHINES OR ENTIRE PLANTS

Union Standard Equipment Co.
318-322 Lafayette Street
New York 12, N. Y.

FOR SALE

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms.

SEITZ ALLUVIATION FILTER for gravity or pressure.

STEAM JACKETED KETTLE, 9' dia., 5' deep, complete with agitator, new.

COPPER TANK with agitator and coil, 66" dia. x 7'.

5 HEAT EXCHANGERS, CONDENSERS, COOLERS.

3 FORT WAYNE STERILIZERS with trays.

COPPER EVAPORATOR with Stokes Condenser.

COPPER COATING PAN, 66" dia., 48" deep.

KNY-SHEERER STERILIZER, 71½" long, 30" wide, 12" high, mounted on truck with Steam Boiler.

STERILIZERS or PRESSURE COOKERS, new, 18" x 18" on steel legs, with gasoline burner, clampdown cover, safety valve and gauge—$75.00 each.

H. LOEB & SON
4643 LANCASTER AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

Botanical Drugs

Continued from page 64

Washington yellow remained at 14¼c. to 14¾c.

Poppy—India seed was in better supply, stocks rising by 525 bags. However, the main trading interest centers in the coming availability of blue seed from Turkey—especially since shipment of whiteseed dyed blue has been banned from interstate shipment.

VANILLA BEANS

FOUNDED T & B 1856

For over 75 years the recognized source of supply

THURSTON & BRAIDICH

286 Spring Street, New York 13, N. Y.

GUMS

NATURAL

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MYRRH SANDARAC OLIBANUM SHIRAZ

WM. M. ALLISON & CO.

162 Water St., N. Y. 7, N. Y. Telephone: WHi 3-7422

VANILLA BEANS

ZINK & TRIEST CO.

15 LOMBARD ST. PHILADELPHIA 47, PA.

Announcing a Change of Name!

The NAME of M. CORTIZAS COMPANY well-known importers of all varieties of VANILLA BEANS *has been changed to*

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with no change in address or telephone number

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Cable Address, GALGICA
Codes: Bentley's, 2nd Phase & Private

Joseph R. Maxwell, Pres.
(Formerly Chief Chemist, Stephen F. Whitman & Son, Inc.)

GUMS

ARABIC KARAYA TRAGACANTH
QUINCE SEED
GALL NUTS

D. S. DALLAL & CO., 261 Fifth Avenue, New York, 16

IMPORT MUrray Hill 3-0452-0453 EXPORT

• VANILLA BEANS •

OIL ORANGE, C.P. Cal. U.S.P.

TONKA BEANS

HUNZIKERS, Inc., 520-524 W. ERIE ST., CHICAGO 10, ILL.

GUMS

RIBBON TRAGACANTH
SHIRAZ FLAKES
ARABIC — BEESWAX
GALL NUTS

M. N. HAKKAK & CO., 261 Fifth Ave., New York City 16, N.Y.

MAX VAN PELS

IMPORT • EXPORT • DOMESTIC

Botanicals • Gums • Chemicals

441 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

MUrray Hill 2-0329

Spices

Allspice—Mexican lower at 15¾c. to 16¼c. per pound. Priced at 17¼c. per pound in Los Angeles.

Ginger—Jamaica No. 1 higher at 25c. to 25½c. per pound; No. 2, 24c. to 24½c. Calicut and Cochin unchanged.

Paprika—Choice Portuguese material higher at 41½c. to 42c. per pound. Some gain in demand for Chilean.

Recent Imports

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ARROWROOT STARCH—27 bgs, 3,780 lbs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc

ARSENIC TRIOXIDE—2,127 bbls, Cerro De Pasco Copper Corp

ASBESTOS—360 bgs, 36,000 lbs, United States Commercial Co

BRISTLES—400 cs
HOG—80 cs, United States Commercial Co

CALCIUM TARTRATE—192 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material, Inc

CARDAMOM—18 cs, 1,800 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
10 cs, 1,000 lbs, Volkart Bros
18 cs, 1,800 lbs, Archibald & Lewis

CASHEW KERNELS—172 cs, 8,600 lbs, L Demartini Co
82 cs, 4,100 lbs, Marine Trust Co
54 cs, 2,700 lbs, Zaloom Co
5,010 cs, 250,500 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
1,795 cs, 89,750 lbs, W A Camp Co
1,800 cs, 90,000 lbs, W A Higgins & Co
1,960 cs, 98,000 lbs, Bowes & Co
520 cs, 26,000 lbs, Aristocrate Nut Co
315 cs, 15,750 lbs, Biddle Purchasing Co
700 cs, 35,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
1,118 cs, 55,900 lbs, Braun Importing Co
500 cs, 25,000 lbs, National Nut Co
75 cs, 3,750 lbs, Abel Diggio
75 cs, 3,750 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank
242 cs, 12,100 lbs, Commodity Credit Corp

CASHEW SHELL LIQUID—128 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulation Co

CASTOR BEANS—10,165 bgs, 1,524,750 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
9,350 bgs, 1,402,500 lbs, Bank of London & South America
3,394 bgs, 509,100 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
61,729 bgs, 9,259,350 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
30,374 bgs, 4,556,100 lbs, Chase National Bank

CELERY SEED—165 bgs, 21,450 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
80 bgs, 10,400 lbs, Frank Tea & Spice Co
120 bgs, 15,600 lbs, Credo Commodities Co
34 bgs, 4,420 lbs

COCOA BEANS—1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Westfeldt Bros
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Little & Christman
1,500 bgs, 300,000 lbs, Farr & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Daarnhouwer & Co
2,500 bgs, 500,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
2,500 bgs, 500,000 lbs, Scarburgh Co
3,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
7,500 bgs, 1,500,000 lbs, Hershey Chocolate Co
31 bgs, 6,200 lbs, W R Grace & Co
6,500 bgs, 1,300,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
3,500 bgs, 700,000 lbs, Rockwood & Co
9,000 bgs, 1,800,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
9,000 bgs, 1,800,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
40,000 bgs, 8,000,000 lbs, United States Commercial Co

COCOABUTTER—100 pkgs, General Cocoa Co

COPRA—20,796 bgs

COTTONSEED MEAL—16,534 bgs, 1,653,400 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
19,360 bgs, 1,936,000 lbs, Ashcraft, Wilkinson & Co
11,023 bgs, 1,102,300 lbs, Maurice Pinchoff & Co

DILLSEED—295 bgs, 38,350 lbs, W G Scarlett & Co
295 bgs, 38,350 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co

FLEASEED HUSK—250 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
842 bgs, T M Duche & Sons
150 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co

GINGER—400 bgs, C T Wilson & Co

GLUESTOCK—9 bls, H Remis & Co

GUM, KARAYA—134 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co

KAMALA—40 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co

MICA—4 cs
BLOCK—54 cs, United States Commercial Co
SPLITTINGS—500 cs, United States Commercial Co

MINERAL SUBSTANCE—29 dms, African Metal Corp

MYROBALANS—1,333 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
640 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co

NIGER SEED—200 bgs, 26,000 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
64 bgs, 8,320 lbs, Mayer Seed Co
200 bgs, 26,000 lbs, W G Scarlett & Co
90 bgs, 11,700 lbs, Levy & Levis Co
130 bgs, 16,900 lbs, W G Scarlett & Co

OIL, CASHEW SHELL—2 dms, General Food Sales Corp

CASTOR—58 bbls

CITRONELLA—15 dms, Ungerer & Co
14 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
10 dms, Anglo American & Colonial Co

COCONUT—42,000 cwt, United States Commercial Co

GERANIUM—1 dm, Rohner, Gehrig & Co

LEMONGRASS—41 dms, Volkart Bros
25 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
1 dm, Orbis Product Corp
5 dms, Van Ameringen & Haebler
11 cyls, Volkart Bros
30 dms, Givaudan Delawanna
16 dms, Geo Lueders & Co
25 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
23 dms, Maywood Chemical Works
5 dms, Polak Frutal Works
5 dms, P R Dreyer

OITICICA—125 dms, Continental Bank & Trust Co
249 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co

SANDALWOOD—12 cs, Murphy & Beese

PEPPER, RED—700 bgs, Ludwig Mueller Co

POPPYSEED—210 bgs, 27,300 lbs, Credo Commodities Co
210 bgs, 27,300 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
115 bgs, 14,950 lbs, Wagner Bros Feed Corp

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—250 bls, United States Commercial Co

RHUBARB—50 bgs, Herman Weber & Co
285 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co

SANDALWOOD—195 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Co
195 bgs, Geo Lueders & Co

SHELLAC—400 bgs, Mac Lac Co
450 bgs, Ralli Bros
200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co
375 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp

BUTTONLAC—450 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp

STEATITE—140 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels

TURMERIC, FINGER—200 bgs., Archibald & Lewis Co
100 bgs, L E Ransom Co

VALERIAN ROOT—135 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co

WINE LEES—137 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material, Inc

WAX, BEES—18 pkgs, Lieberman, Waelchi & Co

CARNAUBA—55 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co

OURICURY—56 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
56 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
168 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
112 bgs, Cornelius Product Co

Agricultural Chemicals

—Continued from page 61

getting priority in handling over mixed fertilizers for later use. In the lower South top-dressings are now being made, while applications in the upper South will be made around the middle of March.

Baltimore, Feb. 23.—Superphosphate demand active and well above available supply. Plants are not running at capacity on account of manpower shortage. Trade reports state that about 700 tons of fishscrap have been purchased in Florida on a when-and-if basis. Fishing activities are not expected to begin in that state before May. Orders were taken on the basis of ceiling $1.21 per unit of protein material. Buying was reported for feeding interests in the middlewest.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Trade in nitrogenous fertilizer materials has held up well, with inquiry better for some materials and quieter in others. In general these products held at ceiling levels, although an important exception was dry rendered tankage. Blood was quiet but firm. Inquiry was better for some grades of bone materials. Prices were unchanged.

Foreign Trade Rules

Egyptian Permits—A military proclamation issued January 3, providing that all goods arriving from overseas for which the consignee has not previously obtained an Egyptian import license will be confiscated, according to information received from the American Legation in Cairo. Legislation permiting such confiscation has been in effect since 1942 but it has not often been enforced. It is understood that the new proclamation makes such action mandatory.

El Salvador Shipments—The Counsul General of El Salvador at New York City has announced that the Consulate General will not legalize shipping documents covering shipments to that country until further notice. Documents covering shipments to El Salvador should be prepared as usual, and after the certificate of origin has been certified by the Commerce and Industry Association of New York City.

Peruvian Imports:—An additional 2 percent ad valorem import tax has been imposed on all imports into Peru except on certain foodstuffs and duty-free items, according to law No. 10090. Articles, the importation of which is governed by international agreements currently effective, are also exempt from this tax.

Midwest Chemical Fire Loss Put at $1,000,000

Five buildings of the Midwest Chemical Company, Joliet, Ill., were destroyed by fire February 20. The loss was estimated at $1,000,000.

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